Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 24. HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 22 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2265

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON DEAD

He Passes Away at His Indiana Home.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL

Several Members of His Former Cabinet Will Act as Honorary Pallbearers.

Bowed midst a universal grief that makes
Columbia's self a stricken mourner, cast
In tears beneath the old flag at half mast,
A sense of glory rouses us, and breaks
Like song upon sorrowing, and shakes
The dew from our drenched eyes that smile at last.
In childish pride—as though the great man passed
To his most high reward for our poor sakes.
Loved of all men—we muse—yet ours he was;
Choice of the Nation's mighty brotherhood—
Her soldier, statesman, ruler—aye, but then,
We knew him—long before the world's applause,
And after—as a neighbor, kind and good,
Our common friend and fellow citizen.
—Indiana's tribute, by James Whitcomb Riley.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President McKinley this morning issued the following proclamation:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., March 14.

To the People of the United States:

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, died yesterday at 4:45 p. m. at his home in Indianapolis. In his death the country has been deprived of one of its dearest citizens. A brilliant soldier in his young manhood, he gained fame and rapid advancement by his energy and valor. As a lawyer he rose to be a leader of the bar. In the Senate he at once took and retained his rank as an orator and legislator, and in the high office of President he displayed extraordinary gifts as administrator and statesman. In public and private life he set a shining example for his countrymen.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I hereby direct that the flags on the Executive Mansion and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-mast for a period of thirty days; and suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done at the City of Washington, this 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1901, and in the independence of the United States of America 125.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

In pursuance of this proclamation, the flags on every public building in the United States, on every embassy and consulate abroad, at every Army post in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and on every American warship, in whatever quarter of the globe, will fly at half-mast for thirty days.

The United States Supreme Court today, after disposing of the case under argument yesterday, adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to the memory of the late ex-President Harrison.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

EX-PRESIDENT'S LAST MOMENTS

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—Former President Benjamin Harrison died at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon without regaining consciousness. His death was quiet and painless, there being a general sinking until the end came, which was marked by a single gasp for breath as life departed from the body of the statesman. The relatives, with a few exceptions, and several of the former President's old and tried friends were at the bedside when he passed away.

The General's condition was so bad this morning, after a restless night, that the attending physicians understood that the end could not be far off, and all the bulletins sent out from the sick room were to this effect, so that the family and friends were prepared when the final blow came. The gradual failing of the remarkable strength shown by the patient became more noticeable in the afternoon and a few moments before the end there was an apparent breakdown on the part of the sufferer as he surrendered to the disease against which he had been bravely battling for so many hours. The change was noticed by the physicians and the relatives and friends who had retired from the sick room to the library below were quickly summoned and reached the bedside of the General before he passed away.

News of the death spread quickly. Word was flashed from the bulletin boards of the newspapers and was thus communicated to the people on their way home. The announcement produced the greatest sorrow, nearly every one having nurtured the hope that General Harrison would recover. In a few moments the flags on all the public buildings and most of the down town business blocks were hoisted at half-mast and other outward manifestations of mourning were made.

CHILDREN NOT PRESENT.

None of General Harrison's children were present at his death. Neither Russell Harrison nor Mrs. McKee had reached the city, although both were hurrying on their way to the bedside of their dying father as fast as steam would bear them.

Elizabeth, the little daughter, had been taken from the sick room by her nurse before the end came.

The group at the bedside included Mrs. Harrison, W. H. Miller, Samuel Miller, the Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which General Harrison had attended for so many years; Secretary Tibbetts, Drs. Jamieson and Dorsey, Colonel Dan Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate and a close personal friend of the ex-President; Clifford Arrick and the two nurses who have been in constant attendance at the bedside. General Harrison's two sisters and an aunt were also present.

Mrs. Harrison kneeled at the right hand side of the bed, her husband's hand grasped in hers, while Dr. Jamieson held the left hand of the dying man, counting the feeble pulse beats. In a few moments after the friends had been summoned to the room the end came, Dr. Jamieson announcing the sad fact. The general silence that fell on the sorrowing watchers by the bedside was broken by the voice of Dr. Haines, raised in prayer, supplicating consolation for the bereaved wife and family, mingled with the sobs of the mourners.

Steps were at once taken to notify the friends and relatives abroad that the end had come. Colonel Ransdell dispatched telegrams to prominent men at the national capital, including the Indiana Senators. Messages to relatives in other cities were also dispatched immediately.

UNCONSCIOUS FOR HOURS.

General Harrison had been unconscious for hours before his death, the exact time when he passed into a comatose state being hard to determine. The greater part of Tuesday, too, he was in a semi-conscious condition, although he was at times able to recognize those at his bedside.

At that time he recognized and spoke to Mrs. Newcomer, his aunt, who had just reached the home. He also spoke to Mr. Miller, the words being very indistinct, however, only "doctor" and "my lungs" being understood. Almost the last words he uttered were addressed to his wife, of whom he inquired shortly before he became unconscious if the doctors were present.

One of the most pathetic incidents of the whole illness of the General occurred Tuesday before he became unconscious. The General's little daughter, Elizabeth, was brought into the sick room for a few moments to see her father and offered him a small apple pie which she herself had made. General Harrison smiled his recognition of the child and her gift, but the effort to speak was too much and he could do nothing more to express his appreciation.

Today all efforts to arouse the slowly dying man to consciousness failed and he died without a word of recognition to any of the loved ones who surrounded him.

PITY FOR STRUGGLING BOERS.

From one who was present at the deathbed it is learned that the allegations of cruelty and injustice dealt out by England to the Boers in their struggle for liberty had been a subject of thought in the mind of General Harrison. To his friends he had often spoken of the pity and shame, as he viewed it, that the brave and sturdy farmers of South Africa should be robbed of their country, of all they have in the world, and forced to submit to terrible miseries in resisting the oppressions of a world power.

General Harrison, it is stated, would have liked nothing better than to come out frankly and strongly and say to every one who would hear what he thought of England's alleged cruelty; it was on his mind constantly, but he believed that an ex-President should observe the same proprieties of speech which are observed by a President of the United States. He was at all times careful to say nothing which could be misconstrued or twisted into a seeming disregard for the dignity of the high office which he once held.

In his semi-conscious condition, when the sentinels of discretion and propriety had gone from their posts and the mind of the man was wandering, he began to speak of the Boers and their hopeless struggle for national life. His voice was weak and trembling, his thoughts were not connected, but the

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THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

IMPORTANT AID TO VARIED INTERESTS OF HAWAII

Fish Commissioners Are Coming Here---An Agricultural Experiment Station Assured.

George M. Bowers, Commissioner of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, will send representatives of his department to Hawaii in May or June next who will remain several months and make a thorough investigation of the fisheries of the Islands.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper received a communication in yesterday's mail from the Commissioner in which he stated that the Commission has been directed by Act of Congress, as contained in section 94 of the Act Providing a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, "to examine into the entire subject of fisheries and the laws relating to the fishing rights in the Territory of Hawaii," etc. He states that this inquiry, which has been deferred in the hope that Congress might make adequate financial provision for a thorough investigation, will now be taken up by representatives of the Commission, who will visit the Territory during May or June and remain for some months. They have been instructed to confer with Secretary Cooper immediately upon their arrival.

A large number of pamphlets and reports pertaining to fishes, fishing, fish preservation and fish culture have been sent to Mr. Cooper.

EXPERIMENT STATION FOR HONOLULU.

Jared G. Smith, chief of the section of seed and plant introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has been appointed as director of the new Experiment Station, and will be here the latter part of April.

In a letter written to Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture of the Hawaiian Islands, dated Washington, March 8, Mr. Smith says:

"You will be interested to know that the Secretary has appointed me the director of the new Experiment Station, and I will probably be out in Honolulu in about a month."

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, who was sent out by the Secretary of Agriculture in August of last year to report on the feasibility of establishing an experiment station here, recommended to Secretary Wilson that the station be located on the plat of land behind Lunalilo Home, and running back up into Makiki valley, covering about 220 acres. Dr. Stubbs expected his report would be accepted and his suggestions adopted. Mr. Smith may bring several members of his staff from Washington, while others will be appointed here.

STEYN ADMITS COMING DEFEAT

LONDON, March 12.—The Times has received the following from Bloemfontein: Boers who have surrendered here say that Steyn in a recent speech at Philippopolis, admitted that there was no chance of regaining the country.

LONDON, March 13.—The Daily News this morning makes the following important statement: "We understand that the Government has greatly amended the unconditional surrender reply. We believe Lord Kitchener has been authorized to offer amnesty to both the Boers and the Boer leaders except where treachery is clearly proved. Cape rebels only are to be punished by disfranchisement. Loans are to be granted to the Boers for rebuilding and stocking their farms; and finally the Government will offer to establish some kind of civil government as soon as the commandos have surrendered. Its form will probably be that of a crown colony, but with the important concession which Sir Alfred Milner advises, namely, a council including Boers of position, like General Botha, General Lucas Meyer and Mr. Schalkburger."

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, issued this morning is so studiously silent upon the subject of the peace negotiations that it leads to the conclusion that nothing has been accomplished of a sufficiently definite character to justify lending official support to the view that the war is over. Nor do General French's movements indicate a cessation of hostilities, although possibly, as no date is given, his captures were made previous to the granting of an armistice. Lord Kitchener's dispatch, which is dated at Pretoria last evening, reports as follows:

"DeWet has reached Senekal on his northward progress. French, in addition to his previous successes, reports 46 Boers killed or wounded, 146 taken prisoners and surrendered, with 200 rifles, 3,700 rounds of ammunition, 2,400 horses, 2,500 cattle and 400 wagons and carts, besides mules and trek oxen.

"Methuen has arrived at Warrenton from Klerksdorp, bringing in prisoners and cattle.

"The weather is wet, delaying the movements of the columns."

A dispatch from Cape Town reports that Schoepers and Miland commandos have turned southward and are now within forty miles of Willowmore, and that the British are following them.

BRITISH PUSH THE RUSSIANS

Serious Friction at Tien-tsin Between the Two Forces.

LONDON, March 13, 4:30 a. m.—Friction has arisen at Tien-tsin between the British and the Russians over a piece of land alleged to belong to the railway company, and to have been in possession of the company for some years. According to dispatches from Tien-tsin, the Russians assert that this land is part of their new concessions, and therefore Russian property.

Mr. Kinder, manager of the railway, began to make a siding, but was stopped by the Russian authorities. He appealed to Colonel MacDonald, who referred the matter to General Barrow, British chief of staff in Peking, who replied: "Carry on the siding with armed force if necessary." Guards were put on the line by the British and the work continued.

General Wogack, the Russian commander, protested and said the thing would not have been done if the Russians had had as many troops as the British, adding that such matters should be left to diplomacy.

Colonel MacDonald again communicated with General Barrow, who replied: "Continue the siding."

General Wogack appealed to the Russian Minister at Peking, M. de Giers.

Count von Waldersee has informed General Chaffee that the troops under his command will be disposed as follows during the summer months: England will have 1,000 men at the summer palace, a small detachment in Huntington, and 2,500 men near Chanchow, on the Pie-ho. Germany will send troops in Peking to a village northwest of the summer palace, in the mountains west of the city. Italy will draw the troops from that part of the summer palace which some of her forces now occupy. Japan and Austria will leave their troops in Peking. Count von Waldersee says that as by such locations of troops any and all troubles can be avoided, he sees no cause for interference.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow, in a speech in the Reichstag today admitted that differences of opinion had arisen between the powers in regard to Chinese affairs, but he hoped they would be overcome.

Carnegie's Great Gift.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—The Pittsburg Dispatch says:

"Intimate friends of Andrew Carnegie say that it is the intention of the steel master to give at least $25,000,000 for the erection of buildings and for the endowment of the proposed technical school of Pittsburg. It is also declared by those who have talked with Mr. Carnegie that he intends to make his school the finest of its kind in the world, and that it will lend as much fame to Pittsburg on the theoretical side of iron and steel making as his famous works have done in actual practice."

THERESA THERE.

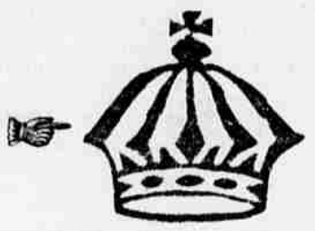
She Wore a Crown At Inaugural Ball.

STUNNING GARB OF THE PRINCESS

Bob Will Soon Return Here But Theresa Will Stay to Enjoy Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Hawaiians were somewhat in evidence at the inauguration, both at the ceremonies at the capitol and at the ball. Delegate Robert W. Wilcox was a member of the reception committee and William Haywood was one of the floor committee. Mrs. Wilcox was one of the first visitors who was seated on the stand reserved for the presidential party. For the afternoon ceremony she wore a gown of purple brocaded satin, the figures being crescent-shaped leaves in

THERESA'S CROWN.



Did Pain Pay for This Also?

white and lighted shades. There was a flounce of purple ribbon, with rosettes of the same. The gown was made princess style.

At the ball Mrs. Wilcox wore an elaborate costume of turquoise blue brocade satin, the figures corded. The trimming was of jet, there being a bertha of jet caught up at the left shoulder with a knot of blue chenille with jet drops. The skirt was trimmed with entre deux of jet with rosettes of blue chenille. The gown was decollete and entrain. For ornaments Mrs. Wilcox wore diamonds, the principal piece being a crown set with brilliants. Mr. Wilcox was stationed at the door and in company with Senator Lodge assisted in the escorting of the President and Mrs. McKinley to their box. Mrs. McKinley had a seizure there and could not take part in the usual procession about the dancing platform, but was able to view the scene from the box. The President recognized the Hawaiians and saluted them, receiving them later in the evening.

Miss Kathleen Cartwright, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, was present during the first hours of the ball. Miss Cartwright was very simply but elegantly gowned and attracted much attention. Her gown was of light blue chiffon, trimmed with lace. The severe simplicity of the design was relieved by the folds of the exquisite laces and the combination of blue and white accentuated by the blue flowers which she wore.

Among Hawaiian visitors during the inauguration were C. H. W. Norton and his father. Mr. Norton returned to New York immediately after the inauguration.

Delegate Wilcox, who now lives in his own house in R street, in all probability will return to Hawaii, but if he does he will leave his family here. The family will stay most of the summer in town, with a trip to Buffalo in prospect and perhaps a stay at the seashore during the heated term. Delegate Wilcox is very well pleased with his accomplishments and says that he hopes to have some material legislation during the next term. Mrs. Wilcox has become pretty well acquainted now and says she is growing to like the city and its social life very well. Mr. Wilcox has everything ready for the trip.

One of the heavy individual losers by the fire here on the morning of inauguration day, which destroyed the largest storage warehouse in the city, was Attorney William Haywood. Mr. Haywood had stored in the warehouse all the new furniture and curios which he and Mrs. Haywood had collected during their two trips to the Orient. These things had been sent on here and should have been out of the warehouse but for the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Haywood are living with her father, Judge Jeremiah Wilson. This fact made it necessary for them to store their goods until they had their own house and the entire outfitting went up in smoke, the loss approximating $50,000.

FAILURE OF COINAGE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The failure of the coinage bill to become law has aroused some feeling at the Treasury Department, for there is some fear that one unacquainted with the feeling here will refuse to take the Hawaiian coin at its face value. This

(Continued from Page 3.)

A COFFEE SUIT.

Coffee planters of Olaa seem to be in hard straits to keep up the cultivation of their lands to the point where they all can reap a golden harvest from the berries. Although the best land on the Islands where coffee can be grown successfully, yet many of the planters have found it expensive and beyond their means to carry it on to a successful issue.

J. E. and M. E. Grossman, doing business in Olaa under the name of Grossman Brothers, coffee planters of Olaa, seem to have ascertained the truth of this matter, according to a suit filed against them in the Fourth Circuit Court by H. Hackfeld and Company at Hilo, Hawaii, to recover moneys advanced on the coffee property, for which the planters gave a mortgage as security. The papers in the suit have been sent to Honolulu for service.

Hackfeld and Company in their complaint allege the following facts: "That the orator is a body politic corporate, and the defendants are doing business as coffee planters at Olaa. That on May 4, 1897, the defendants were indebted to Paul Isenberg and J. F. Hackfeld, doing business in Honolulu under the firm name of Hackfeld and Company, in the sum of $1,750. On that date the plaintiffs allege the defendants applied to Hackfeld and Company to advance from time to time certain moneys and to furnish them with certain goods, wares and merchandise, and offered to make and execute and deliver to Hackfeld and Company, a sufficient deed of mortgage.

The plaintiffs agreed to this, and the mortgage was delivered to them whereby the defendants sold and conveyed all their land and property in Olaa, which are known as Olaa lots 159, 163, 164 and 165, issued by the Government to J. E. Grossman. The mortgage also included all the buildings and other structures erected on such land, together with all machinery, live stock, wagons and other things on the lands at the time of the execution of the deed.

The crops of coffee raised and being raised were also included in the conveyance. The defendants were to pay the sum of $1,750 within ten years from the date of the mortgage and were to pay interest annually to Hackfeld and Company, at the rate of 10 per cent.

Hackfeld and Company allege that the defendants have utterly failed to keep any book of account, as provided in the terms of agreement and refused the orator the right to inspect the same while the defendants were indebted to Hackfeld and Company, and that they have also failed to keep up the cultivation of coffee now growing upon the land to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs and have allowed said coffee to become choked with weeds and underbrush.

On March 1, 1901, Hackfeld and Company declared the entire amount of indebtedness due to be then payable, amounting with interest to $20,094.78. They state that the defendants have refused to make any payment on the indebtedness, and they now wish the Court to declare the right of the mortgagees to have the mortgage sold at public auction. Smith & Parsons of Hilo are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Water for Ballast.

The French ship Cape Horn, now out forty-one days on the way from Iquique for San Francisco, is said to be the first entirely water-ballast vessel to come to this Coast. The Cape Horn, which is of 2,273 registered tonnage, has a capacity of 1,750 tons water ballast, of which 600 is in the double bottom and 1,150 in the hold, which is in the center of the ship and divided into eight compartments. In 1889 the Cape Horn made the trip from Rio de Janeiro to the west coast of South America entirely with water ballast and was the first vessel to make a long trip under those circumstances. The Cape Horn is owned by Bordes & Son of Paris, who are reported to be the largest ship owners in the world, having a fleet last year of thirty-eight vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 119,560.

HAWAIIAN SHOES.

Henry Hill, manager of the Hawaiian Shoe Co., Ltd., who has been in the East for several months arranging for the flotation of the stock of the local company, and for the shipment of the machinery for the plant to be established in Honolulu, has notified the Honolulu promoters that he has been successful in his efforts to buy the machinery outright, instead of leasing it, as is customary.

Philip L. Weaver, one of the projectors of the scheme to make Hawaii a manufacturing center whereby the enormous number of hides in the Islands could be utilized, states that Mr. Hill will be here on the first of April, or thereabouts, and that active work in erecting the buildings for the installation of the plant will begin. Manager Hill had a hard fight with the American Shoe Machinery Company to concede to the Hawaiian company the right to own the machinery, instead of holding it under lease and paying a royalty to the manufacturers. The fight was aided by the manufacturers of shoes, as against the patentees of machinery. The shoe machinery company has hitherto only leased its machinery to manufacturers of footwear. The controversy lasted for nearly three months, resulting finally in the concession being made.

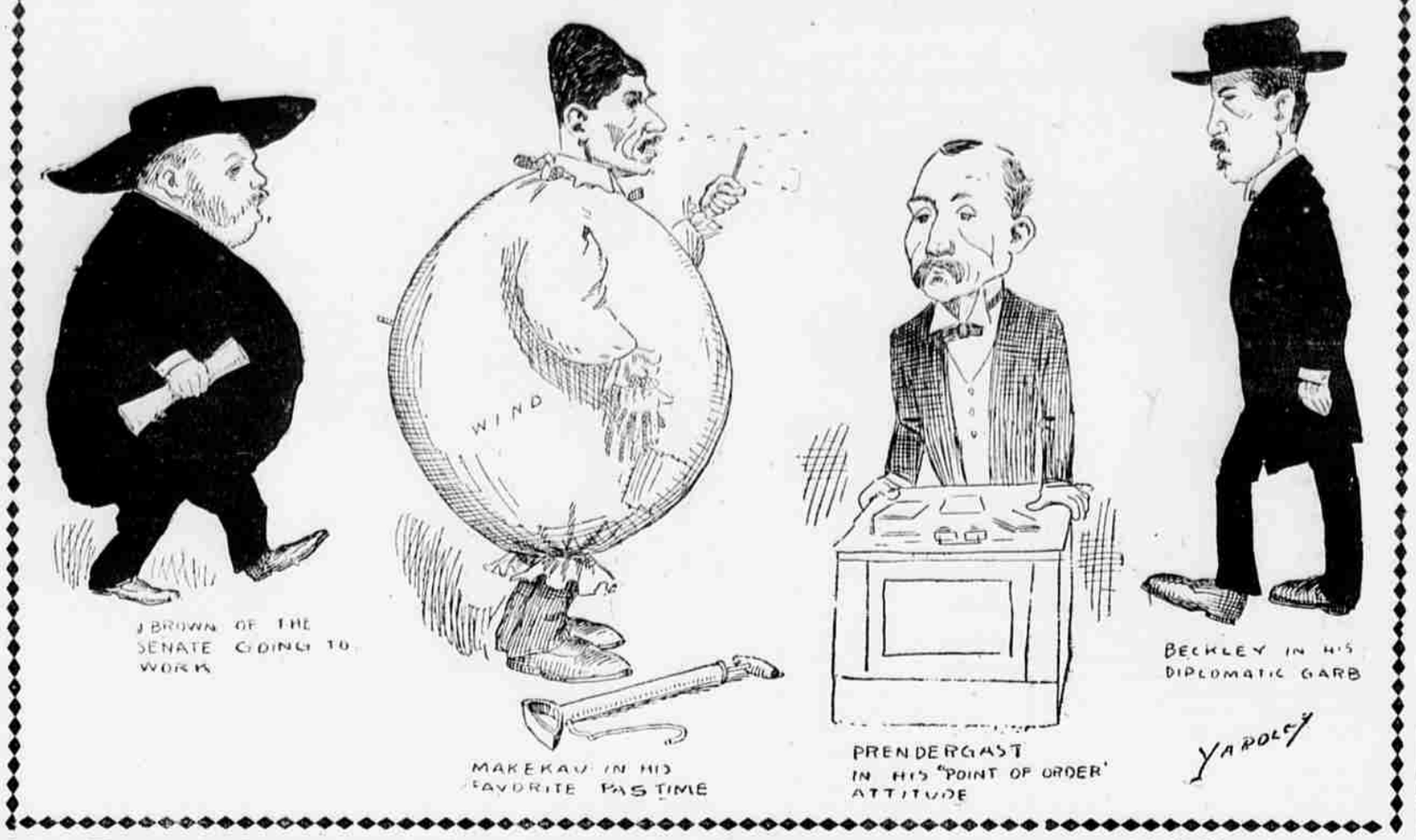
The advantage of owning its own plant means much to the factory to be established here. Each pair of shoes that is turned off of these machines elsewhere has to pay a royalty to the machine manufacturers before it passes into the possession of the wearer. Under the concession gained by Mr. Hill this royalty method is done away with entirely.

The machinery is to be shipped soon, and the first consignment can be expected in Honolulu in about four months.

About thirty men of the Sixth Artillery, at Camp McKinley, will be discharged this week, their terms of enlistment having expired. Six will remain here, having found jobs. Next month others will go out of the service, their places and those of the men released this week being filled with drafts from passing transports.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING!"

SOME SOLONS OF HAWAII.



A Profitless Session.

Some Plague Bills Show Their Heads.

Crabbe's Grand Army Bill About Buttons Appears.

(Fom Thursday's Daily.)

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" was the motto yesterday of Senator Wm. White, and it took much wind and many minutes for him to explain why he referred to the late Shakespeare, who, he claimed, was a distinguished man wherever the English language is spoken.

The meeting of the Senate yesterday morning was simply another illustration of the buffoonery which is going on in the sacred walls of the Territorial Legislature. Carter was absent, owing to sickness, but even that fact didn't help to expedite matters. The morning prayer was delivered and listened to by a few Senators, while others were in deep consultation about the necessary methods to be adopted to fire the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory bodily out of office and even from this mundane sphere.

The minutes were read and while that process was going on an "outlander" dropped some documents on the press table. The man who represents Judge Humphreys' organ picked them up and actually blushed when he saw that one paper was a bill, a true bill, from Emmeluth & Co. against the secretary of the Senate for ten cents for a can opener, and the other bill contained sundry items claimed by Emmeluth & Co. to be due to them, including one calling for ten cents for a liquor measure. The reporter dropped the bills immediately, and they were "tabled," as Humphreys was not there to dig up and save the secretary's pound of flesh from the greedy Emmeluth & Co. The can opener is possibly bought for the purpose of seeing what there is inside the head of the president and the liquor measure is naturally a necessity when the debate on the dispensary bill starts.

The first business was an introduction by Mr. Paris of the following petition from 158 citizens of North Kona.

1. $8,500 for road from Kailua to join the Keauhou road.

2. Widen the upper road in North Kona, $18,000.

3. $24,000 to complete our Government road, North Kona to South Kohala.

4. $6,000 repair bridges and roads in North Kona.

This report was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

It was a very sour-looking lot of Senators when Mr. Kanuha told them that he had a communication from the Board of Health submitting bills for services and supplies incurred on account of the bubonic plague and amounting to $6,258.78, and asking for an appropriation of money wherewith to pay the amount. The Senators groaned and groaned again when Kanuha read the following postscript:

"These bills are correct to the best of our knowledge, but there are other bills which may be correct."

"The plague will always be with us as long as we have got money in the treasury," said Senator Crabbe, and the communication was referred to the committee on public expenditure.

Senator Kahilina wants roads for Kauai and introduced the following resolution:

1. That an appropriation of six thousand dollars ($6,000) be set aside for the road from Kaliwai, district of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, to Kealakaiole, the boundary of Kawaihau district.

2. That an appropriation of three thousand dollars ($3,000) be set aside for the road in Moloaa, district of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai.

Several House bills were read and referred to committees and under suspension of the rules Senator White was allowed to make a report on Senate bill 37, entitled, "An act to regulate fees of witnesses and jurors." The report recommends the passage of the bill and was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Senator Crabbe's bill on the wearing of the Grand Army badge unlawfully was then taken up and to the surprise of all Senator White was the eloquent supporter of the bill. White used scathing terms against bums and bootblacks from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia coming here with a stolen G. A. R. button in the lapel of their coats and through that medium getting free lunches and dinners at the hotels at the expense of "us" kamaainas.

Billy was really warm when he spoke on the subject and Senator Baldwin looked as if he would like some data as to when "us" kamaainas gave lunches and dinners at the hotels. Ned Macfarlane was not in the audience.

The "button" bill will pass all right and Crabbe has scored a political victory.

So far everything has gone smoothly, but the unavoidable started as soon as the bill relating to an appropriation of the expenditures of the Legislature was touched. The clerk read the following message from the House:

"We do hereby certify that, upon a reconsideration of the vote by which the House of Representatives concurred in the Senate amendment to House bill No. 1, entitled, 'An act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901 from the public treasury,' to-wit: to strike out the letter "u" in the word "fourty" in the second line of section 1 thereof; that a further amendment was made by this House, to-wit: to substitute the word "approval" for the word "publication" in the second line of the second section of the draft of said bill as amended and transmitted to this House by the Senate, and which draft is hereto attached; and thereupon this House reconcurred in the amendment made by the Senate as herein aforesaid.

"JOSEPH A. AKINA,
"Speaker House of Representatives.
"S. MEHEULA,
"Clerk House of Representatives."

Cecil Brown delivered half a dozen lectures on parliamentary rules but he might as well have talked to the Kamehameha statue as far as the impression his sensible words made on the Senators. The bill had been passed by the Senate after having been passed by the House, and now it was returned from the House amended, which virtually made a new bill and should be treated as such.

Then a general useless discussion of fine points followed. Dr. Russel went out to look at the dispensary bill and called Mr. Baldwin to the chair, an act which made Vice President Kalua look sad and indignant. What is the use of being a vice president if you never can get into the chair, thought Solon Kaiue, but the Doctor will get it at the next caucus meeting of the "Home Unrules."

Achi wanted the Senate to teach the House a lesson and send word to them that the "lower" House, with the accent on the lower, had no business to monkey with a bill passed by the Senate, and Senator White wanted to send the bill as it was to the Governor and concur in the tripling amendments of the House. He said that if there was anything radically wrong in the bill the Governor, who is a man of extremely good common sense and learned in the law, would decline to sign it and point out the weak points of the bill. The "other" members needed money, but not a bean could they get until this bill was signed.

Dr. Russel was in the chair again and Cecil Brown, who, justly angry over the idiotic debate, had danced a lonely hula kui on the veranda, returned to his desk and asked the president whether the present proceedings were the first, second, third or fiftieth reading of the bill.

The imperturbable holder of the chair answered:

"Dese, Mr. Brown, is the fort, forth, fourth (I forget how ze House ordered us to spell him) of ze bill." And then Brown collapsed and "The Father of His Country," Mr. Kalauokalani, got on his feet and, acknowledging that all the Senators were muddled and needed time to have the cobwebs brushed off their upper stories, moved to adjourn until this morning, and another day was gone and nothing accomplished.

HOUSE GETS SNUBBED AGAIN

Governor and Territorial Secretary Stand on Their Dignity With Legislators.

THE first business of the House yesterday morning was to consider the following communications from the Governor and Territorial Secretary, which were made a special order for today:

The Honorable J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: The letter of the clerk, enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives requesting "originals or copies of all records, books, documents, papers and vouchers of every nature, kind and description whatever, relative to transactions of the executive department of the Government from the annexation of these Islands to the United States, to date," has been received.

In view of the relations of the Executive to the superior authority of the United States, which have existed since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, I respectfully decline to accede to the prayer of the resolution in its present sweeping form.

If the House desires information upon any special subject necessary to its legislative work, which may be furnished from such records, I shall be happy to consider its requests therefor.

In regard to the second request of the resolution, I will furnish the House with copies of official correspondence between the Government and its special agent, Mr. Alfred S. Hartwell, during the transition period, as soon as they are prepared.

Very respectfully,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

March 19th.

The Honorable Joseph A. Akina.

Sir: Your letter of March 18, wherein you say "I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of resolutions adopted by said body (House of Representatives), and in pursuance thereof respectfully request you to state wherein the first resolution is not in such shape as can be considered," has been received.

As but one document purporting to be a resolution was transmitted with your letter, and as the wording of the letter presupposes the intention to transmit copies of more than one resolution, I await the receipt of copies of such other resolutions as may have been referred to.

Very respectfully,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

The following is Secretary Cooper's communication. It was in response to the resolution calling for all papers and other things pertaining to the political prisoners of 1895 and the claims for indemnity growing out of them:

March 19th.

Sir: I am in receipt of a communication from the clerk of the House of Representatives under date of March 15, 1901, transmitting to me a certified copy of House Resolution No. 34.

It has been my endeavor, and I believe it to be my duty, to assist the House of Representatives and its honorable members in every way in my power. I also believe that the relations between the executive and legislative departments should be courteously maintained; that the dignity of each department demands that the conduct of its business be in accordance with well-established rules and precedents.

It is with regret that I feel under the necessity of returning the resolution, above referred to, unanswered, for the reason that it is discourteous and unprecedented in form and not the usual and established manner of seeking information from an executive officer.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.

Dickey suggested that all communications from the chairmen of the various committees should go through the Speaker instead of being addressed directly to the Governor, but no action was taken in the matter.

According to Makekau, the Governor was not justified in saying that the letters were not in proper shape, while, according to the resolution of the morning there was more than one resolution. The matter was discussed at great length, and finally Dickey called for Beckley's motion, reminding all of the fact that much valuable time was being wasted.

Makekau insisted that the answer of the Governor was altogether too premature and that he should have waited until he could meet the committee instead of taking the message in its printed form.

In the lively discussion which followed, Emmeluth expressed the wish that the difference between the legislative and executive departments might be overcome. He intimated that this would never take place, however, as long as the Governor lacked the dignity to sign his official title to his messages. He called for the resolution in question, having to do with the wish of the House that it be shown wherein the resolution was at fault. He thought that there would never be harmony until the Executive ceased to misconceive the actions of the House and to make so much of trifles. It was simply a matter of veracity between the Speaker and the Governor, he said, judging from the tenor of the messages. He moved that the matter be laid over until today.

A bill relating to the fixing of an annual fiscal period for the Territory of Hawaii, Senate Bill No. 5, was received and read.

Both Beckley and Prendergast had a great deal to say on the resolution. Robertson, in answering them, declared that the bill was not a net for the purpose of catching rice and sugar planters, nor was it a bill intended to fix the date of appropriations, as stated by the two gentlemen from Molokai and the First District. He said that it did fix the closing of accounts, however. He went on to say that business should not be conducted in the same manner in which it was carried on by the Senate. He moved that the bill pass on the first reading.

It seems that Makekau had been unable to say what he wanted to in the matter; at least, he claimde tnat he had not yet had his say. He wanted to reject the bill because he thought that it might be a lesson to the Senators not to reject a House bill on first reading. He wanted the bill rejected and a new one framed.

Giving evil for evil was not approved of by Kumalae. He thought that this was the plan being pursued by some of his associates. He believed that the House should cease to play with the Senate.

Twelve were for and fourteen against a motion by Makekau to reject the bill and it was lost.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, relating to the petition of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company for the return of the balance of the license of the steamer Kilohana, was read by Emmeluth. The committee advised that the matter be laid on the table. Makekau was for having the report considered, but he was called out of order by the Speaker, inasmuch as Ewaliko had already moved that the report be adopted. Ewaliko's motion carried.

On the suggestion of the Finance Committee, Resolution No. 24, appropriating money for the use of roads in Hamakua, was laid on the table. Makekau asked to have the report refected. It was adopted, however, after considerable discussion.

A bill was introduced by Robertson to reward H. M. Levy, formerly clerk in the Hawaiian Hotel, for damages sustained by him during the plague. The claim of the petitioner is that he was moved to the pest house against his will and unwisely. Mental anguish and bodily pain are claimed as the result of the removal to the pest house and the petitioner wants recompense. The House took the noon recess after the bill had been referred to a committee.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Bruce Cartwright is the owner of the Rooke lot at Hotel and Union streets, which Broker Armitage bought for $22,000. On that and adjoining property he may put up a fine building.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

WONDERFUL CURE IN A STUBBORN CASE OF RHEUMATISM

The Evidence is Furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Wellsburg, New York, and Cannot be Doubted.

The popular secretary of the Wellsburg, N. Y., Board of Trade is Mr. W. J. Dalton and his statement to a reporter regarding one of the most important events of his life carries with it the greatest weight. It is unusual for a person to be afflicted from childhood with rheumatism, but it is even more wonderful that there is a remedy so exactly suited to the treatment of this stubborn disease that one hundred doses were sufficient to eradicate it in a case of twenty years' standing. The proof that such a remedy is within the reach of all rheumatic sufferers is found in Mr. Dalton's own words. He says:

"I had been troubled with rheumatism all my life, even when a boy. It attacked me in the legs, arms and shoulders. The pain in the latter was particularly severe. I, of course, took medicine for it, but did not obtain permanent relief. One day about three years ago while reading a newspaper I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and determined to give them a trial. I had taken but three boxes of the pills when the trouble, which had been my affliction from childhood, entirely disappeared.

"About a year later I had another attack of rheumatism which was brought on by working in a damp place. I remembered well what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done for me, so I immediately purchased some. Strangely enough, just three boxes again cured me, and I have been entirely free from rheumatism ever since. I have told a number of people about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and they have taken them with the most beneficial results."

(Signed) W. J. DALTON.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schnectady, N. Y. Be sure you get the genuine: substitutes never cured anybody. Look for the full name on every package.

DID THE JUDGE MAKE AN ERROR?

Hilo Company Petitions Supreme Court to Reverse a Ruling.

The Volcano Stables and Transportation Company of Hilo, as plaintiffs in error against Hayashi and Y. Kawaii, defendants in error, have petitioned the Supreme Court to have a decision of the Circuit Court Judge of the Fourth Circuit reversed in their favor.

The plaintiff alleges that on February 5, 1901, the Circuit Judge of the Fourth Circuit entered judgment in favor of the defendants against the plaintiff, in which judgment and the proceedings had prior therein certain errors were committed to the prejudice of the plaintiff which are set out in detail in the assignment of errors which is filed with the petition. They state that six months have not elapsed since the rendition of the judgment and decision. They state that objections and exceptions were made on the decision at the time the judgment was rendered and the same allowed. The judgment, the plaintiff declares, has not been satisfied, nor have the costs to which the defendants are entitled been paid.

Among the errors cited are that the Judge erred in deciding that the District Court for South Hilo had no jurisdiction. Also that he erred in deciding that because the bond in the action was for $1,000, no action could be brought for $300. They allege he erred in dismissing the action and in not affirming the judgment of the lower court in favor of the plaintiff for $300, the amount sued for in the District Court for which judgment was rendered. Wise & Nickeus, attorneys for plaintiff.

PROF. HOSMER WRITES.

He Takes Issue With Mark Twain's Charges Against Dr. Ament.

Prof. F. A. Hosmer, formerly president of Oahu College, has the following letter in the Springfield (Mass.) Union:

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir—Mark Twain's unjust charges in the current number of the North American Review against Rev. Dr. William S. Ament, an American missionary in Peking, are ably refuted by Dr. Judson Smith in the Boston Herald of yesterday, but how many read the hasty criticism and how few see the defense! It reminds one of the cruel attack some years ago by Robert Louis Stevenson upon the late Rev. Dr. Hyde of Honolulu.

I have the honor of knowing personally Rev. Dr. Ament and am familiar with his long and useful career in China, and I would as soon suspect Mr. Clemens himself of pocket-picking as accuse Dr. Ament of misappropriating funds. The charge is absurd and utterly without foundation.

We all admire Mark Twain, but we feel that the genial sunshine of his good humor suffered a painful eclipse when he wrote "To the Person Sitting in Darkness."

However, we are confident that Mr. Clemens will do the right thing and apologize. Respectfully,

F. A. HOSMER.

Amherst, Feb. 12, 1901.

S. M. Damon has invited the Shriners of the Imperial Pilgrimage and those of Aloha Temple to Moanalua next Saturday afternoon. The beautiful grounds will be thrown open to the visitors, and the hospitality always shown by the proprietor of the great estate will be much in evidence on that day. The dancing pavilion will be opened, and from 3 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Shriners will be entertained. The train will leave the railway depot at 2:30 and return at 5:30 o'clock.

LAND SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALANDERS

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 20.—These questions are addressed to the land nabobs of the United States, to corporations and individuals who own their thousands of acres, who control vast tracts of pastures or who manage the bonanza farms of the great Northwest:

How would you like to have your lands at the mercy of the Government, to be compelled to sell them at 10 per cent above the valuation you enter them for taxes, and to pay such taxes upon them that you will have to cultivate every part of them to make them a paying investment?

How would you like to have your taxes increased in proportion to the extent of your property, so that they will be proportionately double or treble those of the small holders about you, and if you live outside the state in which the lands are situated so that you will have to pay 20 per cent more than any of the people who live on their lands?

That is the way they are doing things in New Zealand.

Here are some questions for the small property holders, for farmers who own lands worth less than $7,500:

How would you like to pay no taxes whatever upon one-third of your property, or, if the property is valued at less than $2,500, no taxes whatever?

How would you like to have all your improvements deducted from the assessed valuation and the tax merely laid on the land as it was when unimproved?

How would you like to pay only on that part of the land which you really own, the amount of your mortgages being deducted from the tax valuation—to pay, in fact, no tax upon anything outside the unimproved land you have paid for and your income, and this in case the said income annually amounts to more than $1,500?

That is the way they do things in New Zealand.

Here are some questions for those who have no land at all:

How would you like to see the big estates of this country taken possession of by the Government and redistributed in small sections to you at cost on long time at 5 per cent interest?

How would you like to have advances made to you for building your house and fencing your land and the terms of payment made so easy that you could either pay for the whole or have it on lease at this low interest for 999 years, the rent not being raised, no matter how much improvements you put on the land in the way of cultivation, fertilization and buildings?

That is the way they are doing some things in New Zealand.

SOCIAL PESTS.

The above are among the curious features of New Zealand's land system. The New Zealanders do not believe in large holdings, and they are doing all that they can to have their country divided up into small farms. They call the large land holder a "social pest," and scruple not to tell him that they will be glad to have him leave the country. They tax him in every way possible to get him to leave, and if he is an absentee, living in Europe or elsewhere, they so pile on the taxes that he has to sell.

At present absentee property owners are charged 20 per cent more taxes than those living in New Zealand, and the taxes rise in proportion to the amount of land one man owns.

Everything is done to encourage small farmers. The man whose income is less than $1,500 a year goes scott free, paying no taxes. He whose farm is worth only $2,500 is exempt, and if his estate is worth $7,500 he pays taxes on only $5,000 of its valuation. The tax is assessed on the unimproved valuation. The man who takes a poor farm and brings it up to a high state of cultivation pays only on what the land was worth when he first plowed it, and his buildings and improvements are only taxed through the income which they bring him when this is over $1,500 per annum.

The rich man pays increased taxes on his land, on his income, on everything. Take the land. His tax is levied on its unimproved valuation and this tax is increased according to its value. If his farm is worth more than $12,500 he gets no exemption whatever. After it reaches the value of $25,000 there is no deduction of the mortgages upon it, and from then on it increases at the rate of an eighth of a penny in the pound until it reaches a maximum taxation of two pence per pound, which is payable only when the value is a million dollars or more. He pays an increased tax on his income. The man who has only $1,500 a year pays no taxes whatever, but the man who has up to $5,000 above this pays six-pence to the pound, or 2½ per cent, and a man whose taxable income is more than $5,000 pays 5 per cent. This does not seem a great deal without you figure it up.

Suppose your income was that of a Congressman; you would pay 2½ per cent on $5,000, less $1,500, or $87 income tax. If you were one of the justices of the Supreme Court and got $10,000, you would have to pay 5 per cent on the extra $5,000, making your taxes $327, and if you were one of our big trust magnates, with an income of $1,000,000 a year, your taxes would closely approximate $50,000, and if you lived in New Zealand you would have to pay them. It is safe to say that such men in the United States do not pay half as much. In New Zealand they would probably be ranked as social pests.

BOSS SEDDON ON NEW ZEALAND'S LAND.

I had a talk with Mr. Richard Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, as to the policy of the Government as to its public lands. He is in perfect accord with the system of cutting up big estates and says that all such experiments undertaken by the Government have proved successful. Here are his own words:

"The ideal condition would be one in which the state owned all the land and leased it out to the people on a low rate of interest on certain conditions. Such a system might be introduced in to a new country, but here in New Zealand we have property rights which have grown up through the past half century which prevent our adopting such radical measures. We had here, up until 1876, a sort of federation of states. Each state controlled its own public lands and its own railways. As the various Governments wanted money they sold their land, and that in large tract at prices which were ridiculously low. Much of them were bought by absentee capitalists at ten shillings or thereabouts per acre. That land is now worth $50 an acre. Other men bought tracts of 20,000 acres, 50,000 acres, and some of 200,000 acres. This land they held, lying back and waiting for it to increase in value. In some cases they used it for grazing sheep, with perhaps half a dozen shepherds on a principality which should support several thousand farmers.

"At that time," Premier Seddon went on, "there seemed a craze for large farms. The small holders were bought out by these large ones. Corporations were formed in England to get control of the New Zealand lands.

"The lands were managed for syndicates and the tenants were squeezed in every possible way to increase the dividends. In Parliament here it was asserted that the manager of one of these absentee land companies had made a speech in the directors' meeting in London apologizing because he could only declare a dividend and bonus of 15 per cent at that time and stating that the shareholder must not look for higher dividends until the wages in New Zealand were reduced. The tenants were charged such high rents that there was no money in farming. The small holdings were mortgaged so that the farm owners paid as much as the renters, and in the meantime the most of the money was going to England. Times became hard and our population began to fall off. This showed us that we must change the system, and we adopted the present methods to get back the lands and put them in the hands of the people."

"Are there many large farms left?"

"Yes, a great many," replied Premier Seddon. "You see, our new system has been recently adopted and it is one which is necessarily slow. We have in New Zealand all told about 34,000,000 acres occupied as farms or ranches. They are in the hands of 62,000 persons. Of these, 105 own 50,000 acres or more each, and nearly 400 own between 10,000 and 50,000 acres each. In all the holdings 82 per cent are under 320 acres and 58 per cent are of 100 acres or less.

LAND PURCHASES.

"We have already spent more than a million pounds buying up private estates and throwing them open to the people. We have bought about seventy estates having an area of something like 325,000 acres. The lands are not bought directly out of the Government funds, but the money for them is raised in England at 3 per cent interest on long time. The Government guarantees the payment of the notes and this is also secured by a mortgage on the land. The Government charges 4 per cent to purchasers on long time leases. It charges 5 per cent on the lease with the advances for improvement added, but as this is on the actual cost price of the unimproved land, it makes a very low rental. Of the money received 3 per cent goes to the paying of the interest, 1 per cent pays the expenses of the administration, etc, and the other 1 per cent is put into a sinking fund which will eventually pay off the purchase notes and vest the land in the Government. I refer, of course, to land leased."

"On what conditions are the lands given to settlers?"

"We have different methods of division and payment," replied the Premier. "The people can buy the lands outright or they can lease them with the purchasing clause, or they can lease them for 999 years, or practically in perpetuity. This is at the option of the settler. If the man wants to buy for cash he pays one-fourth of the purchase money down and the rest within thirty days. If he wishes to purchase and has not the money he can lease the land, paying 5 per cent annually on its cost to the Government. Such a lease runs for twenty-five years, with the right of purchase at the first price at any time after ten years, or he can lease it on 4 per cent of its cost for 999 years.

"The Government buys the land and aids the settler in making improvements, advancing the money to build his house and fences, etc. We require the settlers to live upon the land. They must make improvements to the amount of $5 per acre and must cultivate a certain portion of it. We find that the people like the plan and that they are taking advantage of it. Nearly every estate that we have taken up is settled. Land which has been used for raising shep is now raising men and we have a prosperous farming community in a score of places which were formerly occupied by but a few shepherds."

HOW ESTATES ARE CONDEMNED.

"But suppose the men who own the estates do not care to sell, Mr. Seddon. How does the Government do in such a case?"

"That is a very easy matter," replied the Premier of New Zealand. "We fix the value of the land and take it, paying the man for it in bonds or cash as he desires."

"But how can you fix the value?"

"That is a part of the law," said Mr. Seddon. "Our lands are taxed on their unimproved value and the amount upon which taxation is levied is given in by the owner of the land. He assesses himself, as it were, but it is with this understanding that in case the Government wants the land it shall have the right to take it at the valuation he has put upon it for taxes with an additional 10 per cent of that value. This gives us a better tax valuation and at the same time it provides an easy way for the Government possession of the land."

"That is rather hard on the taxpayers, it seems to me," said I.

"Yes, it may seem so, but remember we do not take possession of estates unless it is for the undoubted good of the people. So far we have taken very little land by forced sale. We have more estates offered to us than we want. Last year fifty-seven properties, amounting in all to 380,000 acres, were offered to the Government. Of these about half have been declined or withdrawn and of the remaining 190,000 acres under consideration just about 100,000 have been recommended for purchase."

In talking with one of the officials about the new land settlements I was told how the Government acquired one of the largest of its new estates. The land belonged to a man named Ready Money Robinson. He had bought a large part of it more than half a century ago, paying a little more than $1 an acre for it. Altogether about 80,000 acres were in the tract, comprising some very rich agricultural territory which was at the time devoted to sheep-raising. The assessed value of the land was equal to $1,500,000, which was just $300,000 more than the owner thought it ought to be taxed. He objected and the Government thereupon took possession of the land upon his valuation, with 10 per cent added. The land officials resurveyed the estate and divided it up into farms of from fifty to one hundred acres each and of pastoral ranches of from five hundred to three thousand acres. They laid out a town site and three village sites and then built a railroad through the estate. Altogether they spent about $300,000 in opening it up and then offered the lands to the people. They were rapidly taken up upon the usual Government terms, and at the end of six years the Government was receiving 5½ per cent on its expenditures. Instead of a big sheep ranch the estate was made up of small farms. Land formerly used for grazing was yielding forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre and there were 11,000 acres of it in English grass. Aside from the agricultural development more wool and mutton was being shipped from the estate than when it was all devoted to sheep. In the neighborhood of 50,000 sheep and lambs are still exported from it every year. When the Government took that estate the employes upon it numbered something like a score. It supports now more than 1,200 people and it is spotted with pretty farm homes, with school houses here and there.

PUBLIC LANDS A PUBLIC TRUST.

In a chat with Mr. Edward Tregear I asked him how he could reconcile the action of the Government in forcing the estate owners to give up their lands with the rights of property. He replied:

"We do not look upon land as upon other property. Land should belong to the state. It is given to it by the Lord, to be held in trust for the people. It is all right for a man to own the improvements he makes upon the land and to be allowed to sell them or to lease them to his descendants, but as to the land itself I don't think God ever intended any one man to own vast tracts for all time, or to allow him to say this land shall be the property of his children and grandchildren to the tenth generation.

"Take for instance a man like Admiral Dewey. He did a great thing when he defeated the Spanish in the bay of Manila and your Government ought to feel grateful to him. I should think it all right if it expressed its gratitude in honors and presents. Suppose it gave him a million dollars as a reward for his services. That would be all right, but it would not be right for it to grant him and his descendants 100,000 acres of land. This would be equal to a pension of $100,000 a year to his descendants for all time to come. It would be mortgaging the property of future generations. It would be robbing posterity of its rights. I don't think the Government has any more right to sell large tracts of land than it has to give them away. The ideal method would be for the Government to own the land and lease it, and that is what we some day hope to accomplish here. As it is now, I think we have dissipated the hopes of those who wish to build up great estates for family inheritance. No one dreams of that now, for the people know that the Government will eventually divide them."

I think Mr. Tregear is right. New Zealand will eventually become a land of small farms, although it may take years to make it so. By the present laws no man who has more than 640 acres of land can obtain any of the public lands. The land officials will not grant more than this amount and they will not give an applicant more than they think he can develop and care for. As it is, there are far more applicants for the lands offered than there are lands to give them. The Government land agents examine all the applicants and those who pass their examinations are allowed to ballot for the lands distributed. The Government, in fact, divides the land, more as a father among his children than as a land speculator.

In addition to the methods of division I have mentioned there are others which permit a number of small farmers to get lands in a block, each taking something like 200 acres, under what is called the village settlement system. There is another by which the Government uses the unemployed to clear its forest lands and sow them in grass. After this they are divided up into small farms and are allotted to settlers at a perpetual rental large enough to cover all the cost of clearing and at the same time give a fair interest on the value of the land. Up to March 31, 1899, forty-five such settlements, including an area of 75,000 acres, had been laid out. Upon them about 2,000 people were living and they had added improvements to the land amounting to $420,000. The size of such holdings is about 100 acres each.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

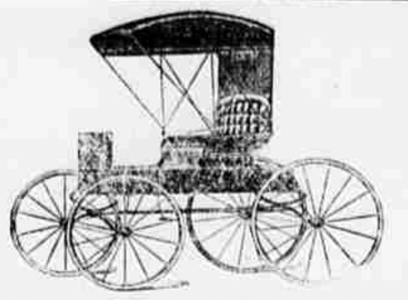
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CHINA	APRIL 24	COPTIC	MAY 4
DORIC	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 28	GAELIC	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 15
GAELIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 22
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FRIDAY : : : : : : : MARCH 22

SAMPSON'S BAD BREAK.

Admiral Sampson, who, by the way, is a good deal of a prig, has got himself into hot water by making the following endorsements on an application in behalf of Herole Gunner Morgan, for promotion to the grade of Ensign:

It is earnestly hoped, however, that the Secretary of the Navy will not find it necessary to take advantage of the authority which I understand is to be granted him to appoint a certain number of warrant officers to the grade of ensigns.

While it is true that these men are selected from a large class of men of very unusual ability, which distinguishes them as perhaps the professional equals of their officers as far as their technical education stands, it is also true that they are recruited from a class of men who have not had the social advantages that are a requisite for a commissioned officer.

Once they are commissioned they will have the same social standing as other officers, and no distinction properly could be made in extending general invitations. The consequences that would arise from their acceptance might not redound to the credit of the navy or the country which the navy represents.

I do not mean to detract from the sterling worth of the warrant officers of the navy; I merely mean to suggest to the department that, unfortunately for them, they have been deprived of certain natural advantages, and in consequence their proper place is that of leading men among the crew, and not as representatives of the country in the wardroom and steerage.

According to Sampson, the Navy wants social favorites more than it does fighters, a rule that might have deprived the service in its earlier days of men who made the annals of the American war marine illustrious. Admiral Sampson's rule is not new, however. It was in force among the French about one hundred years ago and that accounted for the uniform defeats of the French ships by those of the English.

It is pointed out by the Springfield Republican that Sampson's snobbish stand is the more inexplicable because of his own origin. "Born of poor parents—his father was a day laborer and he himself was forced to aid, tramping frequently from one farm house to another in Wayne county, N. Y., in splitting and piling wood and in similar homely tasks—it is those of the very environments from which he is sprung that he would now deny the chance of advancement, not on the ground of insufficient training, but merely because of lack of social polish. There are, perhaps, two sides to this question of making commissioned officers out of enlisted men, when it is considered solely with a view to their technical fitness, though we have before stated our belief that the proposed move will work only to the good of the service. But the proposition that such promotion should not be granted because a gunner wants the necessary social qualifications is un-American and absolutely indefensible."

However, Gunner Morgan, on the social side, is in good American company. There was a railsplitter once on the Sangamon; there was a tanner once at Galena.

PLANTATION LABOR.

So far the Porto Ricans have done very well in the cane fields, the strike lately reported having been mainly due, as would appear from the stories told, to the brutality of a luna. Elsewhere we hear that these people are happy and industrious, and that their presence has had a good effect upon the Japanese. The Asiatics see that the planters are not wholly at their mercy, and so they try, better than they did before, to hold their jobs.

If, on longer trial, the Porto Ricans show that they are to be depended on, we hope the planters will draw upon them to the exclusion of the classes of Americans, white and black, which have lately been imported. The Advertiser is strongly in favor of building up an American middle-class citizenship here, but the thing cannot be done with men of the kind lately brought from Massachusetts and Tennessee under agreement to labor in the fields. A generous land law, attracting actual homesteaders and increasing the area of small, cultivated farms, is the device to use—not one which catches hoboes only and taxes both the charitable and the police facilities of Hawaii in the end.

The more men like those lately in evidence on Honolulu's lumber piles, the worse for the general good. The more men like those constituting the Wahiawa colony the better. And as for plantation labor the worthy class of Porto Ricans, as we are given to understand their characteristics by men who are now employing them, promise to provide it, and to safeguard it as no other working class has done since the repeal of the Hawaiian contract laws.

A bill to license Kahunas is another consummate flower of Home Rule statesmanship. The Kahuna, as we hasten to explain to the strangers within our gates, and incidentally to official readers at Washington, is a witch doctor; and a leading Wilcox man in the Legislature, who is heartily in favor of the bill, claims to be one of them. We cannot say how soon the Legislature will legalize the ancient and accepted rite of praying people to death, but it may be that the Kahuna has inferentially done so.

If the Supreme Court intends to quiet A. S. S. Humphreys on all his judicial blunders it will have little time for anything else.

It is a wise legislator who buys his own meal ticket.

It takes a white renegade to lead a native Legislature soonest to the brink of the political Pali.

If the Legislature would stop talking and extend the fire limits in Chinatown much might be forgiven.

Since Pettigrew retired from the Senate he has increased public respect for the Western legislators who refused to send him back.

The Paradise of the Pacific is out in attractive form and ought to find eager purchasers among the Shriners as well as among the residents of these Islands.

Good for Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper. It is safe to say that neither will permit the dignity of his office to be made a football for the Limekiln Club.

When the Grand Jury meets again the man whose duty it is to pay for the legislative lunches at Nolte's restaurant may have a chance to explain where he gets the money and what is expected for it in return.

So the House wants copies of all the written transactions between Dole and McKinley during the transition period! Well, well! We wonder that it did not demand them of the President himself and then sue him for failure to provide.

The Donau has gone away leaving a pleasant impression behind her. Officers and men were of a type that did credit to the marine service of their country. There are ships-of-war our people are glad to see out-bound for good and all but the Donau and her gallant company will always be welcomed on the returning course.

It used to be easy enough before Grand Jury times for venal legislators to accept bribes and go scot free. But the eye of the law is now on the commercial statesmen and some of them, who think their tracks have been covered, may be treated to an uncomfortable surprise later on. The Grand Jury has Argus eyes and its hand is firm on the collar.

Oahu has done its best to please the visiting Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Now the Island of Hawaii, where Madame Pele resides, ought to see what kind of an entertainment it can produce. An eruption of hot sands or a rope descent into the crater would be quite the thing for the mysterious sight-seers now among us.

The Navy Department has dropped the Marconi system of telegraphing and will try and develop a better one of its own. Probably a little Yankee ingenuity applied to the now-discovered principle will vastly improve it. Wireless telegraphy has doubtless come to stay, but like most inventions its first estate is usually much worse than its last.

Celso Caesar Moreno is dead and gone. He was a public character and to the careers of such the admonition, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," may not apply. The man who makes a public record must be judged by it after death and any attempt to gloss it over distorts and confuses history. The truth about Moreno is that he was a piratical adventurer ashore, a revolutionist wherever revolution might be made to pay, a man reputed to have stood at the side of Nana Sahib during the awful massacre of Cawnpore and one who is known to have handed the torch and dagger to the natives of Sumatra. Moreno made a dupe of poor Kalakaua, but thanks to the sturdy "missionaries" of Hawaii the land got rid of him as it usually does of disturbers of his type.

The death of ex-President Harrison removes an American of the highest type. One of his ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather was President of the United States; he in turn was President after having served his country well as citizen, lawyer, soldier and Senator from Indiana. The culture of universities and of travel was his and his mind, naturally large and fine, easily grappled with great questions of statesmanship. It may be said of him that he was nearer to the keenly-tempered European type of public man than most others of his time. His last days were spent in an academic opposition to the idea of carrying our flag beyond the seas, although, while President, he was supposed to favor the annexation of Hawaii. That he changed his mind about the general policy of expansion shows that the rigidity of age did not touch his active and far-reaching intellect.

The Home Rule legislators cannot charge to their inexperience alone the plight in which they have involved themselves at Washington through their expulsion from the House of Territorial Secretary Cooper, who was there in pursuance of his duty under the Organic Act to make an official record of the proceedings. Their inexperience counted for much and their credulity for more. Instead of going to impartial lawyers for advice, or, better yet, awaiting a decision from the President through the Secretary of the Interior, they permitted outside political demagogues to mislead them and also took for granted all that their own inconsequential leaders said. The result is now before them. They find their intelligence discredited at Washington, and learn in quite abrupt official phrase that the rules for taking down the proceedings of the House are to be fixed, not by them, but by the Territorial authorities. For their sakes we trust that they will learn something by their harsh experience, just as Robert Wilcox has done at Washington by his, and get over their delusion that the Government will take their side in factional fights with the Territorial authorities or that it has decreed upon them to "run" this country in defiance of the best interests. Hawaiian self-government is not an accomplished fact; it is still on trial, and unless the Home Rule party conducts the Legislature with propriety they may never get the chance to elect another one.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON DEAD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

listeners bending over him could hear words of pity for the dying farmer republican.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—The same asmosphere of quiet that has characterized the Harrison home since the death of General Harrison prevailed today. The arrangements for the funeral progressed rapidly and there were numerous arrivals of relatives and friends, but for all this there was little unusual stir or commotion.

Mrs. Harrison saw all the messages and letters of sympathy which arrived during the night and the early hours of the day and she was consulted and expressed her wishes in regard to the arrangements for the funeral and for the entertainment of the relatives who would be here for the occasion. She received no callers, however, except one or two of her most intimate friends. With her constantly is her friend from New York, Mrs. Caroline B. Stroud.

Chapin C. Foster and S. B. Miller watched last night with the body of the General. This afternoon John R. Mahoney, the sculptor, took a plaster cast of the features and head of the General and the undertakers then took charge and prepared the body for the coffin.

This afternoon the coffin will be removed down-stairs into the front parlor, where it will lie until it is taken to the capitol tomorrow at noon to lie in state. So many flowers have been received at the Harrison home that a single room will not hold half of them, and these beautiful tributes to the memory of the General continue to come in great quantities and the air throughout the house is heavy with their odor.

President McKinley, who will arrive Sunday morning, will be the guest of Governor and Mrs. Durbin.

Arrangements for the military display tomorrow have been completed, and before daylight the troops of the Indiana National Guard, all of which have been called out, will begin to arrive. All will be here at 10 o'clock, and an hour later will escort the body from the Harrison home to the State House, where it will lie in state until Saturday night.

The funeral services Sunday will be in charge of the family and will be unostentatious.

Senator Fairbanks is here and Senator Beveridge will arrive tonight. Nearly all the Indiana Congressmen will be here and distinguished men from all over the country are expected to be in attendance.

The business houses in the city are today draped in mourning. All flags remain at half-mast. From noon until 2 o'clock tomorrow business will be discontinued.

John W. Foster, who was Secretary of State in General Harrison's Cabinet, telegraphed Mrs. Harrison today from California that it would be impossible for him to reach this city in time for the funeral. It had been hoped that he would be able to come and officiate as one of the honorary pallbearers. Senator S. B. Elkins, who was Secretary of War under the Harrison administration, also telegraphed today that on account of Mrs. Elkins' illness he may not be able to come for the funeral. He was also expected to be one of the honorary pallbearers. All of the Harrison family and relatives who will be here for the funeral have now arrived, with the exception of Lieutenant Commander John F. Parker and Mrs. Parker, who are en route from California, and will reach this city some time tomorrow afternoon or evening. Mrs. Parker is a sister of Mrs. Harrison, and during their stay in the city the Parkers will be entertained at the Harrison home. Those now here are Colonel Russell B. Harrison, the General's son; Mrs. Harrison and their son, William Henry Harrison; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, the General's daughter; John Scott Harrison, the General's brother; Carter B. Harrison, the second brother; Mrs. Anna Morris, one of the General's sisters, and Mrs. Betty H. Eaton, another sister.

The list of honorary and active pallbearers for the funeral of General Harrison has not been completed as yet, and until an accurate and complete list can be made, Secretary Tibbott will not make any announcements in regard to the matter. It is known, however, that all of the members of General Harrison's Cabinet who can attend the funeral will be asked to officiate as honorary pallbearers and all who can be here will accept the honor. General Benjamin F. Tracey of New York, ex-Secretary of the Navy; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and ex-Secretary of the Interior General John W. Noble of St. Louis have sent word that they will be here for the funeral, and they, together with ex-Attorney General W. H. Miller of this city, will be the honorary pallbearers. The active pallbearers will all be Indianapolis men who were intimate friends of the General.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—Governor Nash and party will leave for Indianapolis tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock to attend the funeral of General Harrison. The party will include Attorney General Sheets, Supreme Court Judges Shawk, Spear and Davis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—The first fifteen minutes in the public schools today were devoted to suitable talks by the teachers on the life and public services of General Harrison, by recommendation of the school superintendent. In many of the schools the address that General Harrison made to the school children of Terre Haute when they visited the State House February 3, was read.

A letter was sent by the Superintendent to the principals and teachers, briefly calling attention to those qualities of General Harrison's life which made him respected for honesty and integrity. The flags on the schools, as well as on all other public buildings, will be at half-mast until the funeral.

THE TRIBUTES OF RESPECT

ROME, March 15.—Former Vice President Levi P. Morton, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, referring to the death of ex-President Harrison, said:

"The country has sustained a great loss in the death of General Harrison. With his intellectual and physical forces culminated, there still remained many avenues in which he might have continued to render valuable service to the country which he served so well.

"My official and personal relations with General Harrison during his term as President were naturally of an intimate character. I believed then, as I do now, that he was the most intelligent of any one who has held the office of President of the United States."

THERESA THERE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

would work damage to the Islands which would mean hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The good fortune of the Islands in having carried through the payment of the bonds and their interest at this time, instead of the necessity of waiting for a longer period, as has been the case in many other matters of like import, indicates the way in which the people here look upon the Hawaiian legislation. There is a favorable feeling all the time, and the coinage bill will be enacted as soon as Congress shall reassemble in the fall. Then there will be made provision for the taking up of the coin and currency at some fixed value for the provision now in the revised statutes that customs receipts shall be sent to the nearest sub-treasury for deposit, but may go into the depositary, makes the bill as proposed the first time unnecessary.

Should there be a refusal to take the money at par, and should there, in consequence, result any transactions at a reduced basis, the result would be that when the matter comes before Congress again the coinage would be redeemed at the lowest figure.

MAKING READY TO PAY BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The Treasury Department is making ready for the payment of the Hawaiian Republic's bonds, and it is expected that, immediately upon the opening of the new fiscal year, when the money is available, there will be shipped to the Islands the cash to pay the securities held there. The bonds held in London, it is said, will be advertised for, so they may be taken up immediately upon the closing of the period, which is December 1st, of the present year.

The Treasury Department has referred to Collector Stackable the requests made under the bill which was passed at the close of the session providing for the creation of subports of entry. The communication goes forward on this steamer. The department will not give out the names of the places which it is desired to make new ports, but it is learned that there is one on Kauai, and one on the other side of Maui from the present port. There may be power given to Stackable to create the ports at once and send deputies to the places which are decided upon.

The publication in the Advertiser calling attention to the presence off Kauai of mysterious British-American schooners, has aroused the Treasury Department, and an effort is being made to have one of the revenue cutters sent there for service until the Congress shall provide for a new vessel for continuous service in those waters. In case this can be done it is the intention to patrol the waters all the year round for smugglers.

A CLOSING REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Seldom has such success been achieved as that which has marked the efforts of those who are interested in Hawaiian legislation at the short session of the fifty-sixth Congress, which has just closed. The two bills which were passed, and the provision in the sundry civil bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Republic, are of the highest importance to the Islands. While these do not involve distinct appropriations, which will go to the public works in the Islands, the latter provision will take from the treasury $43,478,385.17. The other legislation is entirely beneficial to the Islands, but involves no increased expense.

Perhaps the most important of all the measures which have been put through is that which enables the Secretary of the Treasury to name at will certain subports of entry. The importance of this may be gathered from the fact that one of the hardest jobs the legislator has is to secure the passage of a subport of entry bill. Congress is suspicious of anything which looks like multiplication of public servants in some particular locality. This bill takes the hands of Congress off the Territory of Hawaii, as regards subports. For instance, it is within the province of Secretary Gage to name a port on each Island as a subport of entry, and in addition, to place these subports in immediate conjunction, something which Congress would never permit to be done by direct legislation. Ostensibly, the bill was proposed for the purpose of permitting Kauai and perhaps the Kau regions to have subports as demanded by commerce. In reality, the result may be that on Maui there will be other discharging ports than Lahaina.

The provision which permits the deposit in the local depositary of receipts from customs, was one which was much demanded, and yet, which nearly escaped attention. In his annual report the Secretary of the Treasury called attention to the operation of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes. Under this all moneys collected from customs revenues must be deposited as originally taken in with the nearest subtreasury of the United States. This was all right when the country consisted only of itself. But now the country consists of itself and several fragmental additions. With Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska collecting moneys, which must be sent to the nearest sub-treasury, the contingent expenses resultant upon the operations of this section are quite heavy. From Porto Rico the customs moneys are sent to New York by transport at very slight cost, but from Alaska and Hawaii it is a matter of nearly one-half of one per cent. This matter was called to the attention of the House committee on ways and means when Congress assembled in December, but that body was too busy with the war revenue reduction bill to look after little matters like this. Within the last week, however, the House committee reported an amendment to section 5153, which leaves the regulation as to deposit with sub-treasuries in force except as to the insular possessions, where the deposit is authorized directly in the national depositary. This will prevent the draining out of Hawaii of at least a million dollars during the year of the United States holding the custom house.

The matter of payment of bonds was one to which the United States was pledged by the annexation resolution, but in this year of inordinately large appropriations there was a danger that economy might prevent the incorporation of the paragraph in the sundry civil bill. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, has been kept very well informed as to the condition of affairs in the Islands, and realizing that the spirit of good faith demanded the immediate payment of these bonds, put in the clause which was allowed to remain, the only change being that the Senate added nearly $40,000 for the payment of interest.

This much the Islands got, but the story of things sought which could not be gained is a much longer one, though perhaps not so interesting. Easily leading the list of these is the bill for the redemption of the silver coinage and currency. This was of vital importance, and was advocated in letters from all the banks and principal business houses to friends in Congress. I have explained in a former letter why the bill failed. I believe firmly that it would have passed but for the unfortunate mis-statement of the delegate, that gold was still at a heavy premium over silver in Hawaii. The inevitable result was a rattling skirmish between the gold and silver men. Hill, of Connecticut, a banker of experience, and one of the leading members of the House committee on banking and currency, declared that the battle for the gold standard had twice been fought and both times won, and that no compromise would be made with the silver men. Shafroth, of Colorado, would have nothing but the redemption of Hawaiian silver in American silver, and the bill failed. Chairman Knox, of the Territories committee of the House, for whom there was little in making the general battle for Hawaii, fought a good fight all through. He called up the bill twice, only to meet defeat, and stood ready to make a third trial until he saw, all too plainly, that it was a matter beyond hope, when he agreed to give up for this short session, with confidence that he will win the next time. An effort was made to have an appropriation of $1,000,000 of this silver put into the general deficiency appropriation bill, but Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee of the upper house on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico would not hear of such a surrender after the Senate had passed the coinage bill, and without doubt, even had the bill been offered in this shape, it would have gone out on the point of order as new legislation.

The Pacific cable bill, which it was thought might be put on the sundry civil, was palpably open to this point of order, as was the attempt to engraft the Nicaragua Canal bill. The endeavor to secure an appropriation for a revenue cutter, for the taking over of the lighthouse establishment, for public buildings, for fisheries investigation, and for land investigation, failed to arouse sufficient interest to make them stick. The provision in the agricultural bill for the experiment station was good enough to be kept, and that establishment will be pressed to completion at once.

So much for measures. This as to men. Delegate Robert W. Wilcox arrived after the session had commenced, but got to work immediately. He devoted much of his time to an endeavor which proved vain to secure consent for an agreement for a vote in the House on the cable measure. The speaker was not ready for such action at this time, and the battle must be waged at a later day. Mr. Wilcox also had the revenue cutter amendment offered in the Senate by Senator Cullom, who would have pushed it through but for the fact that the bill was very large, and the chairmen of the appropriation committees of both houses had tacitly agreed upon the amount or new work to be authorized both in that service and in the lighthouse establishment. Mr. Wilcox has proved a hard worker in that he has made himself familiar with the executive departments, their methods and his connections with them. He has sent to the Islands masses of information contained in general publications, and has done very much to make his people familiar with what the government is doing for them. His secretary, Kalaukokalani, has been constantly engaged in this work, and may be seen every day visiting some department, securing information requested by letter, or familiarizing himself with what should be done. Mr. Wilcox, of course, was much worried over the protest involving his seat, and this took much of his attention and time. He secured the assistance of Congressman Robinson, of Indiana, a member of the House committee on Territories, a man who did much in the framing of the organic law, and whose skill was seen in his handling of the Wilcox end of the case. Mr. Wilcox, perhaps, was not so fortunate in some others of his friends. Some of his advisers persuaded him to make a fight against the confirmation of Mr. Gear, but he abandoned this upon realizing that he could not prevent a favorable report, at least, from the committee, although he had friends in the Senate, such as Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, who would have seen that no confirmation took place. Wilcox realized that he might loose his present good standing at the White House should he keep up this fight without better grounds than he had to offer at first, for the impression certainly obtained that his opposition to Gear was actuated more by a desire for revenge upon the attorney who opposed him, than from general grounds of unfitness of the candidate. Altogether, there obtains an impression that Wilcox will grow to be a man who will be of much service to his constituency.

The representative of the business interests, Attorney William Haywood, offers a hard proposition to analyze. Mr. Haywood worked in entire harmony with the delegate, and that he worked hard is shown by the fact that he won three out of four of the propositions for which he battled before Congress. It must be said of the counsel for the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce that he is thoroughly capable of keeping his own counsel, as well as that of his clients. He worked directly with the chairmen of the committees before which these bills were to come, talked nothing about what he was trying to do, but discreetly warded off any possible opposition by securing the interest of the man who could be of service to him before anyone else knew his aims. Mr. Haywood is a trained diplomat. Years of service at the State Department made him absolutely familiar with methods, and he has proved himself a more than usually acute judge of men. What he has done in the interest of his clients at the departments I do not know, no one will know until the results speak for themselves. The success, the phenomenal success, with which he has worked upon the legislative end would lead to the opinion that

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse but buy a bottle today.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public. P. O. box 788. Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

C. BRACKETT & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

J. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St.; Tel. 119. Family, plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every destription made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

he has secured everything he went after at the other end of the avenue. Legislators are but human, great projects are advocated about the mahogany more successfully than in the committee room or on the floor. It is the gossip that the dinner given by the attorney for the Hawaiian business interests is always well attended, and perhaps the one function at which Mr. Haywood entertained the leading men of both houses at the exclusive Metropolitan Club in January, may have had much to do with subsequent legislative victories.

E. M. BOYD.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Dr. Raymond is absent on Maui.

Monday will be Shriners' night at the Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett are visiting on Maui.

W. C. Weedon, T. McCants Stewart, and George Weight have gone to Maunalei plantation.

A magic lantern entertainment was given the other evening for the benefit of Waiohinu Church.

The erection of the poles for the rapid transit system has been begun on King street.

The quarantine launch Oahu moves to the Channel wharf today, where she will be stationed in future.

The steamship Moana is to take the place of the Warrimoo on the return trip from the Colonies next month.

Senator Achi is suing the Kapiolani Estate to compel it to affix the legal stamps to his deed of the $300,000 tract he has bought at Kalihi.

Carl C. Rhodes, a clerk in the office of W. G. Irwin & Co., and Miss Clara McCarthy, were married Monday afternoon at the Catholic Cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morrison expect to leave for the Coast on the Mariposa on the 27th instant. They are at present stopping at the Moana Hotel.

A native paper states that Home Rule prayer meetings are held every Sunday to "beseech heavenly guidance for Delegate Wilcox at Washington."

F. J. Cross has been elected president of the Wireless Telegraph Company, vice William R. Castle, resigned, and C. J. Hutchins becomes vice president.

A. B. Scrimgeour, the expert employed by the joint finance committees, reports that the accounts of the government are in better shape than ever before.

Mrs. F. B. McStocker and daughter, Julia, are expected next Saturday on the Kinau from Hilo. Mrs. McStocker will soon leave for the Mainland to place her daughter in school.

Many of the Shriners are to leave on the Zealandia, which is booked to sail on Wednesday, March 27. A number must return at that time, instead of waiting for the Ventura, ten days later.

James N. K. Keola, captain, and George Cummings, second lieutenant, of Company I, N. G. H., at Wailuku, have successfully passed their examinations, and have received their commissions from the Governor.

The Oceanic steamship Zealandia is expected to arrive the first thing this morning from Port Los Angeles with over five hundred Porto Ricans to work on the plantations.

Rev. Mr. Stuntz, en route to the Orient, was formerly pastor of a Methodist church at Mount Vernon, Iowa. He will take charge of the Methodist church work in the Philippines.

Miss Ardella Mills, daughter of Hon. William H. Mills, a prominent official of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, who is visiting Honolulu, will sing at Central Union Church Sunday morning.

At the literary social last night in Central Union Church, an interesting and entertaining program was given. A large number of young folks were in attendance, and the affair was a very enjoyable one.

Professor Cook received word yesterday from Pinehurst, North Carolina, of the death of his only daughter, May Cook Sharp. It was quite a shock to him, he not even having been aware of her illness, which was only of a week's duration.

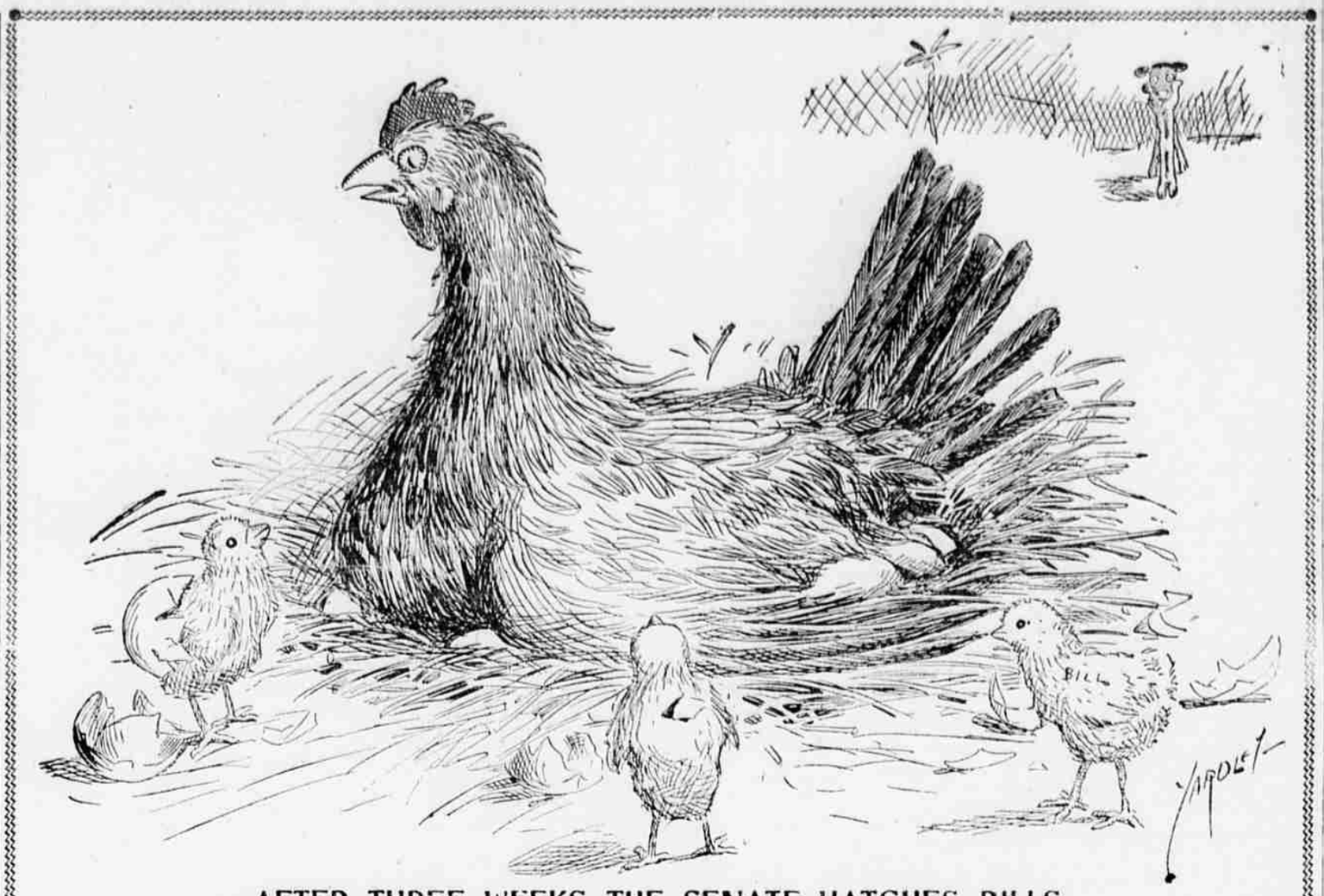
T. B. Richards has resigned his position of superintendent of livery for the Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd., which he has held for some time. Mr. Richards will take a short vacation, after which he will go into business again.

Habitual Drunkards' Bill.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Lords today Lord Salisbury warmly supported the Bishop of Winchester's habitual drunkards bill. He said he was entirely in sympathy with the measure, which fixes higher penalties than in the case of simple drunkenness, especially in the case of a person drunk when in charge of a child.

The bill provides that habitual drunkenness should be treated as persistent cruelty and entitle a wife to divorce. The sale of liquors to inebriates is forbidden. Lord Salisbury said he hoped that he or the Government might succeed in passing the bill. What was ordinarily called temperance legislation was diminishing the power of obtaining intoxicants. This class of legislation was directed against persons guilty of intemperance, but it also affected the large body, who were thereby restricted in their natural liberty by the desire of legislators to deal with inebriates, which seemed to be unjust. The bill was passed to its second reading.

HOUSE VISITS KALIHI RECEIVING STATION



AFTER THREE WEEKS THE SENATE HATCHES BILLS.

Diploma for Kahuna.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

FREAK bills are turning up in the House with machine-like rapidity. One that was introduced yesterday by Kawaiahoa will be read with amusement by the Washington authorities and medical profession the world over. He gravely gave notice of a bill authorizing the issuance of licenses to "kahunas who are expert in diagnosis, as physicians of the Territory of Hawaii."

Kawaiahoa evidently believes in the kahuna to such an extent that he would prefer his mysterious rites in the treatment of sick members of his own family, rather than hire the services of a physician who is a graduate from a reputable school of medicine.

If Kawaiahoa has his way the kahunas will be able to hang out their shingles with the medical profundity in general, and can refer to "the profession" with the same easy superior as the regular practitioners. There is little doubt but that if they were regularly licensed the natives would flock to their offices and receive treatment by the use of herbs and awa, and get prescriptions for running around one's residence at night half naked, wearing only a girdle of grasses, and performing other absurdities which are supposed to take away the ills that flesh is heir to. As to fees, the regular practitioners are not in it, for the kahunas exact amounts from their deluded patients which would appal one who is used to paying a doctor's bill—even in Honolulu.

Much of the day was consumed in discussing House Bill 1, the appropriation measure in which the funds for the expenses of the two branches of the Legislature are contained. This bill was returned to the House by the Senate, because that body objected to the House spelling the word "forty" with a "u." After discussing the propriety of spelling the word correctly, the House finally consented to do so, and it was again ready for presentation to the Governor when the joint committee was appointed.

Upon motion of Mossman the rules were suspended and they were again taken up for third reading, as reported back from the Senate. The House was enlightened by a few appropriate remarks from Makekau, who claimed it had already passed the bill for the third time, and he wanted information as to why the bill again needed amendment. Robertson was strongly of the opinion that under the rules of the House it had no jurisdiction to make any changes in the bill.

Emmeluth reminded the members that since bill had been returned by Senate with certain recommendations, the House had not taken any action on the same. The clerk of the House stated the changes ordered in the bill had been made. Prendergast, who is evidently becoming anxious about the passage of the bill and the resultant flow of gold coin into the hands of the legislators, recommended that the bill be passed and sent to the Governor at the earliest possible date. Mossman sprung the Organic Act to show that the House had the power to make whatever changes were necessary, and he urged that this be allowed and the bill passed. Makekau strongly urged that something be done, as he was afraid that the people would come to the belief that the House was not capable of making laws. Makekau was undoubtedly right for once.

Mossman, the author of the bill, objected to Makekau taking the floor so often. He said he had had possession of that valuable part of the House on which the members rest their "understandings" three times.

Speaker Akina settled the entire matter by declaring that the amendments proposed to the bill were in order, but Robertson contended that the only motion which the speaker could properly entertain was to suspend the rules.

The whole discussion hinged on the striking out of the word "publication" in the last clause, and substituting the word "approved," as the publication formerly in vogue was repealed by the Organic Act. Emmeluth thought the matter could be effectually squared by spelling the word "forty" without a "u" in it. Makekau, however, was of the opinion that the Senate had no right to call the House down on its method of spelling words which were found in House bills. The House was "above suspicion, like Caesar's wife," according to the statesmanlike arguments of the Hilo member.

Makekau finally gave the floor up to the possession of other members, the speaker ruled that the bill had been discussed long enough, and upon a vote the amendments were inserted and the bill referred back to the Senate. The House members breathed easier again, as there is a lingering hope in their breasts that the Governor will jump at the opportunity to attach his signature to the bill the instant it is shoved under his nose, and that they will have a chance to get a little pocket money.

Bill 8, providing for the compulsory education of children, with Punki's provision that the "children" continue to attend school until they are twenty-one years of age, was tabled.

Monsarrat sprung one of the first surprises in the House by resigning as a member of the printing committee, of which Prendergast is chairman. The speaker declined to accept the resignation. Monsarrat feels that he is something of a figurehead on the committee, much as Senators Brown, Achi and Carter, were on the Senate judiciary committee.

For the second time House Bill 40, preventing the employment of minors in saloons, was read and referred to the committee on public health.

House Bill 41, providing for the naming of streets in Honolulu, was read for the second time.

House Bill 42, providing for the numbering of buildings and lots in Honolulu, was placed in the hands of the public lands committee.

House Bill 43, giving the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of any person adjudged in contempt of court, received its second reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

House Bill 44, to establish and maintain school libraries, was referred to the committee on education, after being read for the second time.

House Bill 45, relating to disorderly houses, was referred to the committee on public health after being read for the second time.

House Bill 46, relating to carriage tax, was referred to the committee on taxation after its second reading.

The bill relating to the pensioning of ex-Queen Liliuokalani in the sum of $12,000 per annum, payable monthly, was read for the second time.

Emmeluth, "the watchdog of the sixty days" called the attention of the House to the lapse of time, and said that there were but thirty odd days in which to make laws for the Territory.

One of the members proposed a trip to the Kalihi receiving station in the afternoon in order to ascertain the methods in vogue there of examining the suspects. Emmeluth arose and entered a protest against any more "junketing" trips. He wanted the House to get down to business. The majority of the members, however, favored making the visit. Some one inquired who was to pay the hack and automobile bills for the trip. Dickey said he would pay his own fare, but it was suspected that he only made this suggestion as a feeler to see if the members would not stave off the visit. The visit, however, was determined on.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper sent a communication to the speaker containing a list of all persons who had received copies of the Civil Laws.

Senate Bills 10, 13 and 14 were sent to the House by Clerk Carpenter and accepted.

An adjournment was taken shortly after noon until 9 o'clock this morning.

CLEAN MINGLING WITH UNCLEAN AT LEPER DEPOT

The entire House of Representatives and a committee of four from the Senate, consisting of President Russel, and Senators Kalauokalani, Clarence Crabbe and Kanuha, visited the Leper Receiving Station yesterday afternoon at Kalihi, for the purpose of investigating the method of examination and condemnation. Several members of the medical profession from the States, who are visiting Shriners, were invited guests, among them being Dr. Calhoun, of Seattle; Dr. Barth, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Dr. Bunting, of Easton, Pa.

Fifty-one lepers and suspects were examined by Drs. Emerson, Cooper, Howard, Myers and McDonald. In the presence of the investigating law makers, who asked many questions and observed very closely while the doctors sought for the symptoms of the dread disease. After the examination they made a tour of the leper settlement in the enclosure, and made individual inspection of the habitation arrangements.

Each member of the investigating body went at the task of inspection in a thorough and conscientious manner, and no imperfect detail or particular escaped his sharp eyes. One of the first things to arouse inquiry and call for immediate disapproval was the system of confining all suspects together, whether there is merely a possibility of suspicion, or conclusive evidence upon the body of the suspect. The inmates are allowed to freely run about and mingle, men, women and children, and an example of this which pointed strongly to the impropriety and danger of the system came up with the first few patients examined.

Several of the suspects showed the first symptoms, such as the falling out of the eyebrows, partial paralysis of the eyelids, or of the fingers and toes, and the breaking out of sores on the soles of the feet. Presently, however, a comely young woman was brought in, the only possible symptom of the disease upon whom being a slight paralysis of one of her hands, which did not necessarily indicate leprosy, and nothing developed in the examination pointing to the existence of the plague in her case.

Following, came an old man, his feet bound up and much decayed, and at first glance running sores and repulsive eruptions of the skin left no room for doubt that he was a leper with an advanced form of the disease. This old man, suffering the ravages of the loathsome malady, was allowed to pass, without restriction, among those unfortunates who were merely suspected, through some slight indication, which might be a mistaken one, of possessing the disease.

There was much comment upon this point among the legislators, and several other things occasioned surprise and unhesitating disapproval.

"Of course it is a difficult thing to handle," said one representative, "and the system must be perfected gradually, but this system of penning them all intogether, the loathsomely afflicted ones with those who may have no trace of the disease at all; why, it's wrong, and there must be something done about it."

The members of the examining board stated that this point was one which they were trying to remedy, and that it would be remedied in time, but that too much could not be expected at once, and that to the casual observer many provisions that might seem flagrantly wrong and inexcusable in the system, when looked into, presented quite another phase, and were very difficult to change.

Several of the members of the Senate and House expressed the opinion that the system was much improved, and that suspects had a much better chance than previously. Under the present system the votes of four doctors are necessary for the condemnation of a leper and his committment to Molokai. The board of examiners also explained that, as each examination costs about $50, it would be impracticable to have them more than once a month, or in case of crowding, every three weeks. Whenever the number of suspects justifies the expenditure, an examination is made. The doctors said that while an immediate examination of the suspect seemed an easy thing to recommend, such an arrangement would be very costly, and would require a total reconstruction of the whole system.

After the examinations had been made, and the record of each suspect consulted, certificates were issued, to the number of about twenty-five, these certificates entitling each suspect to freedom, under the provision that he is to return for examination each month until dismissed. This arrangement was severely criticized by some of the investigators, who commented upon the wide loophole left for the escape of any who might be possessed of the disease. A leper might easily leave the Islands and take the contagion wherever he went.

Others suggested that there could not be a menacing danger from this, because of the fact that nearly all the lepers are native Hawaiians, and could not be induced to leave the Islands under any circumstances.

The presence of the old man so badly afflicted with leprosy, was explained by the doctors as being due to the order of the Legislature that no lepers were to be deported to Molokai until investigation could be made, but this does not explain away the possibility of other such cases, as lepers are often hidden away, and not detected until far advanced in the disease; these lepers, when detected and imprisoned in the receiving station are allowed to associate and mingle freely with the other inmates of the place, regardless of the condition of the latter. It was also observed that the suspects, and for that matter, of such an unmistakable leper as the old man, might converse with friends through the gates of the grounds. One little girl, of perhaps ten years, whose skin was plainly darkened in spots with the first stages of leprosy, stood at one of the gates and talked to children and adults on the other side, clasping hands with a little girl through the apertures between the pickets.

Dr. Russel, president of the Senate, when asked if he was prepared to say anything, said, "It is a subject that will require much thought before action is taken, but of one thing I am absolutely certain—the whole business wants reconstruction."

The investigating members completed their observations about 4 o'clock and returned to the city. The matter will be taken up in the House this morning.

A DAY IN SENATE.

WHEN the Senate was opened yesterday morning and the chaplain had prayed for the members, and the minutes had been read, the president called for the prompt dispatch of Act I, which provides for the expenditures of Legislature, an Act which has never yet met with an opposition. There was trouble, however, owing to the fact that the two houses are not working hand in hand, and that the "sack" bill has not yet been passed by all the legislators.

Why the Senators should lose time and individual tempers, was not explained, but the whole morning was spent in "having it out."

The dignity of the Senate was to be upheld at all hazards, and the Governor was virtually invited to call at the Senate chamber for any bill which needed his signature. Suggestions from the audience that automobiles without drivers, or carrier pigeons, should be used in carrying passed bills to the Governor were not contemplated at all, and it took all morning to finally get President Russel on his feet and admit that there were about six motions before him, and that he really didn't know which one of them to put first.

At one moment things looked rather mixed, and for an instant it may be well worth reading what was heard and timed by a stop watch during that moment.

"All talking at the same time, and all having the floor," would be the proper phrase in the columns of reports of theatrics.

This is what the reporters at their table in the back corner of the hall heard:

Kalauokalani—"Nokumea——"
Baldwin—"Common sense will——"
Kalue (drowsily)—"Pehea kela——"
Cecil Brown—"Insult to——"
Brown (from Hilo)—"Mr. Peresidena——"
Crabbe—"Previous question——"
Achi—"Point of order——"
Carter (to Paris)—"An abscess on my leg——"
Paris (to Carter)—"Something the matter with my health——"
White—"I protest——"
Russel (standing up, full of indignation)—"Sitdownorowski, see-beer-laski——"

The last word had the wanted effect, and upon motion of Senator White a recess was taken, and another chance for a good morning's work was lost.

When the Senate convened in the afternoon the members were in better humor, and everything went smoothly. Carter had gone home on account of his leg, and there was not even a show of fight in Cecil Brown.

After a prolonged and deep conference between Emmeluth and Dr. Russel outside Camarinos' store the doctor took his seat and the Senate went into business.

There was very little squabbling during the afternoon, and the result was the following record of work done:

An Act introduced by Crabbe, the title of which is, "An Act creating the city and county of Honolulu, with a draft of the proposed charter governing the said city and county of Honolulu."

Then followed Senator Baldwin's resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on rules and joint rules be instructed to confer with the same committee of the House of Representatives, in order that joint rules for the regulation of business between this body and said House of Representatives be adopted."

White moved that the chairmen of the committees on enrollment, revision and printing of the Senate and House constitute the joint committee; submit to the Governor bills that have passed their third reading in the Senate and House. Carried.

Baldwin wasn't to be forgotten, and he introduced the following bill:

"An Act to amend section 837 of the compiled Civil Laws, relating to exemption from taxation."

Then came a roll of House bills, which all passed first reading and were on record as follows:

House Bill 2, entitled, "An Act to repeal sections 922, 925, and the second paragraph of section 924, part V, chapter 59, of the Penal Laws, as compiled in 1891, relating to vaccination."

Passed third reading in House March 12th. Ayes, 22; noes, 0.

House Bill 2, entitled, "An Act to appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repairing the damage caused by the late storm."

Passed third reading in the House of Representatives on March 12, 1901. Ayes, 22; noes, 2.

House Bill 13, "An Act to repeal certain obsolete laws."

Passed a third reading in the House March 14th. Ayes, 26; noes, 0.

House Bill 18, "An Act to amend section 2 of chapter I of the Penal Code, defining felonies and misdemeanors."

This passed third reading in House on March 18th. Ayes, 22; noes, 2.

House Bill 16, "An Act relating to the criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates, and amending section 1 of Act 40 of the Laws of 1896, and section 11 of chapter LVII of the laws of 1892."

Passed third reading in House on March 15th. Ayes, 26; noes, 0.

At 3:20 the Senate adjourned until today, when the wise law givers will be on the battlefield again, and ready to adjourn once more.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of sleep? Are your eyelids distended or breath? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you leave any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A Sailor Injured.

A sailor of the Inter-Island steamer Waialeale was injured yesterday morning while working on that vessel. His scalp was badly cut by a heavy sling of sugar falling on him. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital.

FRIEND TO FRIEND

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down hill. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby is sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your house? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Money will be issued to the crew of the Iroquois on Saturday, the 23d instant.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 10

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HOME

The many articles are displayed in our front, corner window.

Sale for One Week Only.

ENDING MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 25th.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS,

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

PILGRIMS FROM THE DESERTS OF SNOW

A REPORTER of the Advertiser visited the Moana hotel last evening and found the Shriners as eager as ever to say good things of Hawaii. To the collection of good words and good wishes already made, the following are appended:

"You are certainly very up to date in your little City. Who would have thought to see automobiles so plentiful in the Hawaiian Islands? Nature has been most charmingly lavish about here, and I cannot hope to express my admiration for the natural beauties that surround Honolulu. Only those who have seen the Islands can comprehend. Another thing that surprised me is the quality of your press. I don't think I know of a crisper, newsier and altogether more up-to-date morning paper than your Advertiser. I have become quite at home with it, and read it every morning after breakfast, just as if I was reading my own home paper."—C. A. Hungerford, Waterford, New York.

"I have been to the Pali, and think it quite remarkable that I have returned all at once, instead of by bits. I never was in such a wind, and thought I should be blown to pieces—but the scenery! It is magnificent. I did not know the wind could blow so hard as it does in that Pali. I am thankful that I have any hair left, and also that hairpins can be procured in your City. Do you know, I might have doubted that last before I came! How surprised I was to find such advancement and such delightful, refined and educated people."—Mrs. Diefenderfer, Orwigsburg, Pa.

"This is not my first trip to the Islands, but it has been thirteen years since I was here, and I was astonished at the improvements, although I have kept well informed by the papers. I had no idea of the industrial growth, and the general progress of the place. I do not think that the present prosperity is a boom. I think it is a normal condition. All you need is a cable."—C. S. Wright, San Francisco.

"The thing that impressed me most upon arriving was to see so many nationalities and kinds of people mingling together so harmoniously. It is a strange cosmopolitan class, and such a lot of languages can be heard within earshot of one another. The harmony of it all is very surprising, but then harmony is in everything in peaceful Hawaii. I have learned to eat poi and enjoyed that luau dinner very much. I think the ladies of Hawaii are very nice indeed. Another thing that I feel obliged to mention is your magnificent old craters. I am a Crater myself, and not given to eruptions except upon the beauties of Hawaii, just at present."—J. F. Crater, Easton, N. Y.

"So much has been said that I can add little more, but I have great faith, most of all, in the commercial future of the Islands. I think there is no place in the Union with better promise."—S. C. Diefenderfer, Orwingsberg, Pa.

"Although I cannot say that I am surprised at the refinement of the Hawaiian people, for I have read much about them, yet I find in them a charm that I had not anticipated, and I think the little native children are the sweetest of all. I should never tire of watching them."—Mrs. Went, Manistee, Mich.

"I am much astonished at the ease with which fashion has found its way in these faraway beautiful Islands. The luau Saturday to me was a perfect picture and I had a hard time persuading myself that it was real. I do so much admire the dark beauty of the Hawaiian women, especially their soft, gentle eyes."—Mrs. Waddell, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Just let me add one little echo to all the praise that has been bestowed upon Hawaii's beauties, and two echos to the praise of your surf bathing. If it was not for the coral it would be perfect, but as it is, it is glorious."—Miss Warren, Bridgeport, Conn.

"Just say for me that I am in love with the Islands and everything in them. It is such a place as could not be found anywhere else for our season of holiday."—Miss Blackman, Detroit, Mich.

"I am charmed and delighted, as are all the rest. How could they be otherwise?"—Miss Wright, San Francisco.

"I tell you, I want to say a great deal about that street car system of yours. I would like to own stock in it, for they tell me it pays a 54 per cent dividend. I tell you, you can get your money's worth on those cars. You can ride an hour or as many hours as you like between the City and Waikiki, all for five cents, and you will get more motion—if less locomotion—than any other car system in the United States will furnish. I am having a delightful time."—Tracy Warren, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I am pleased with it all, particularly the surf bathing and the lovely drives."—Mrs. T. Warren, Bridgeport, Conn.

"You have a delightful and most promising City, commercially, socially and every way else. Your scenery is magnificent."—James K. Crofut, Hartford, Conn.

"I have had a fine time, a continual fine time, especially last night!"—S. K. Phelps, Norwood, N. Y.

"We have been to the Pali and I want to say a few words in praise of the magnificent valley. It is simply beautiful beyond description, and all that we have seen is delightful."—Mrs. J. Crofut, Hartford, Conn.

"I am delighted with this little Eden that has somehow been dropped in the middle of the Pacific. I have not even a kick coming on the street car system, as I think your City is getting modern too fast altogether. It seems wrong to destroy its native charm."—Henry Bolser, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I gave you my impressions of your peerless Islands before, but I have since been gunning for goats out in the mountains. The goats were not on time, but the gunning was a pleasure any way."—J. J. Fisher, New York.

"In addition to all the praises of my friends for Honolulu, I want to say that I am greatly impressed with the refinement and courtesy of the people, both native and white. I had expected to find a very different class."—D. Arthur, Norwood, N. Y.

"My impression of Honolulu has been a surprise to me. You are up to date with any city of the United States with regard to progress. Your business men are bright, sharp and quick; they put you in mind of New Yorkers. Citizens are courteous and kind. They will go out of their way for blocks to show a stranger what he is looking for. The scenery can't be surpassed in any country I have ever visited. If I live I am going to bring Mrs. Stafford here."—Richard H. Stafford, Buffalo, N.

"We have journeyed across a continent and an ocean to find your pretty Isles, but they are well worth traveling twice as far to see. I am charmed beyond measure with your City and the beautiful surroundings. Your mountains, in their rugged picturesqueness, have surprised me most. They are indeed beautiful, and most unusual for mid-ocean mountains. I am particularly delighted with the sea bathing. As to the commercial side of your City, one cannot judge from a casual observation such as we are able to make, but the appearance of everything indicates a great and steady future."—S. Feit, Watertown, N. Y.

"I came from New Jersey, and I suppose the public will want to know about the mosquito question. You certainly have industrious insects here. Our New Jersey mosquitoes have gained a world-wide reputation for size, but they are not in it with your Hawaiian mosquito for perseverance. Compared to our species they are smaller, but livelier—infinitely livelier."—T. J. Winckler, Asbury Park, N. J.

"Except for the mosquitoes, I am delighted with everything; but the hospitality of these insects is altogether too pronounced. Why don't you import frogs to eat them? I am pleased with the little Hawaiian children; they are just the cutest things I have ever seen."—Mrs. Chas. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I am revelling in the beauties of your Islands. What beautiful sunsets, what magnificent mountains, what pretty cloud effects, and what an entirety of nature's favors have been showered upon your little group. The mosquitoes do not molest me and I can enjoy the roses without the thorn."—Mrs. P. Kettenring, Defiance, Ohio.

"What do I think of Hawaii? Why, it is charming, lovely, beautiful, entrancing—what else could I say? One might exhaust the adjectives and fail to describe your Islands."—Mrs. Hungerford, Waterton, N. Y.

"It's very nice indeed—all but the mosquitoes."—Mrs. S. R. Phelps, Norwood, N. Y.

MAN WHO MAKES THE COSTUMES.

"Aloha Temple of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine has probably the most gorgeous regalia ever sent out from our factory," said Noble John A. Wolcott of Dowagiac, Michigan, to a reporter yesterday. "It is a very valuable set and considering that we had but three weeks in which to design, cut and complete the costumes before the caravan was headed across the con-



J. A. WOLCOTT.
Commissary.

tinent for this beautiful Mecca of yours, believe we did very well indeed."

Noble Wolcott is the general manager of the J. A. Wolcott Co. of Dowagiac, manufacturers of society and military supplies, and furnishes regalia for every secret organization known in the United States. The firm is in its infancy, but has made itself felt and has entered into competition with older firms in a manner which has carried it successfully along since it inception.

The officers of the manufacturing concern are nearly all with the present caravan and stand high in the Imperial Councils. F. W. Lyle, the president of the company, is also president of a Dowagiac bank and one of Michigan's representative business men. L. E. Wood of the same place is the vice president; Eugene Gilbert, treasurer. Mr. Wolcott, however, carries on the business personally and is the only active worker amongst the officers.

The factory employs on an average of 185 to 200 persons and there is very little slacking up of the work from one end of the year to the other. Mr. Wolcott has been engaged in the regalia business for the past sixteen years and formerly traveled for one of the largest houses in the United States. He has had a wide experience in this line of business which he says is always good.

Not only are the visiting Shriners proud of the regalia which was brought here for Aloha Temple, but the members of the local Temple indicate in many ways that they are tickled to death over their fine costumes. They are made of the finest of silks, satins and Persian fabrics and are thoroughly in accordance with the ritual. Mr. Wolcott designed each costume and blended all the colors. The whole regalia cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $1200, a pretty good sum for the account of the lodge dedicated to the very newest Arabic order.

It is only under extraordinary circumstances that the participating regalia of the Shriners is committed to the tender care, but Aloha Temple and the visitors were very glad to show off to the populace of Honolulu on the occasion of the Shriner processions last week and the rich costumes were admired by all who saw them.

In the caravan of Shriners are forty-two frisky Elks, Mr. Wolcott being Past Exalted Ruler and a member of Daisy Lodge 48, Grand Rapids, one of the finest equipped lodges of the kind in the country. Had the Elks known that there was a band of would-be Elks in Honolulu anxiously awaiting the visit of Grand Exalted Ruler Fisher, they would have taken steps to have some one accompany the party so that the local herd could be gathered in. Mr. Wolcott says that arrangements are going ahead slowly respecting the visit of the Grand Exalted Ruler. Wolcott is, however, so much impressed with the beauties and hospitality of Honolulu that he will use every effort on his return to begin a movement which will culminate in a general migration of Elks from the United States. Noble Wolcott believes that Hawaii and especially Honolulu has a great future before it and expects to hear of it within a few years as one of the great seaports of the world when the Nicaragua canal is opened.

MOANA RECEPTION.

The ladies belonging to the Imperial Pilgrimage of the Shriners will give a reception and dance at the Moana hotel on Tuesday evening, March 26. J. G. Rothwell, managing director of the hostelry, has given the ladies the use of the parlor and the dining hall. A canvas will be spread over the floor and the dancing will take place there. The best music will be furnished and a jolly good time is anticipated. The affair is complimentary to the wives, sweethearts and sisters of the members of Aloha Temple, in return for the many favors extended the ladies of the Imperial Pilgrimage. A luncheon will also be served.

THE SHRINER PERFORMANCE.

Next Monday evening there will be a special Shriner performance in the Hawaiian opera house. A large portion of the lower part of the house has been reserved for the Mystic Shriners, who will attend in full regalia. It is intended to decorate the interior of the building and make a gala night in every sense of the word.

For this special occasion Wray Taylor has offered the services of the Amateur Orchestra, consisting of twenty-six members. The offer has been gladly accepted by those in charge and it certainly will add to the evening's entertainment. Those attending will have a chance of hearing lots of new music.

Tickets will be on sale at Wall, Nichols for the general public after those for the Shriners have been reserved. The boxes are to be auctioned off by Col. Will Fisher.

HOW THE BOTTLE WAS SMASHED.

A bad place to carry a bottle, and almost sure to end in disaster.

And so it proved in the case of Mrs. Jones' little girl. You see, her mother had sent the child to the shop of Mr. Ayres, the chemist, for a bottle of medicine, and when he had given it to her she put it inside of her closed umbrella to carry home.

On her way back it began to rain and the child thoughtlessly raised the umbrella. Half the contents of the bottle was saved, and the mother was obliged to make the best of it.

Writing under date of Nov. 27th, 1899, the lady says: "About four years ago come Christmas I became bad with what I can only describe as a nasty, low, weak feeling. I was so weak that when I wanted to move from one place to another in the room I had to go hand over hand around the tables and chairs.

"This was so aggravating and I really was so feeble that I often felt like throwing myself down, only I knew I couldn't get up again. At times I would have such dreadful pain across my chest that I was afraid I would smother; and the sickening, coppery taste in my mouth of mornings was hard to bear.

"For the life of me I could not say what was the matter or what was the cause of all this. I had been to the lodge doctor regularly for about six months, and he told me I was a puzzle to him, and that he didn't know what ailed me.

"All he could say was that if I did not give up lifting water from the well, cutting wood, milking and other work I had to do, I would not be long for this world. This was not a very cheerful view for him to take, but I have no doubt that he was sincere in it, and the state I was in seemed to bear him out in it. But his medicine had no effect on me at all.

"One day I happened to read about Mother Siegel's Syrup, and some cases in the book were as much like mine as one egg is like another in a basket."

(Here Mrs. Jones tells how she tidied up one of the children and sent her to the chemist's for a bottle of the Syrup, which incident, with its attendant calamity has already been related).

"I commenced at once," continues our correspondent, "on what medicine there was left in the bottle and used it up. Then I sent for another, which came safe to hand. By the time I had finished this one I was ever so much better, but I kept right along with the medicine until I got perfectly well; which I did, and have not had any illness since.

"I am seldom without a bottle of Mother Siegel's Syrup in the house, and it is part of my common talk to tell people what it has done for me, and what I am sure it will do for anybody who suffers from the complaints we are all liable to have."—Mrs. Tabitha Jane Jones, Graham Street, Auburn, N. S. W.

Referring to the little girl's bad luck on her first visit to the chemist, Mrs. Jones adds that it is a comfort to reflect that a half bottle of Mother Siegel's Syrup is more good than a full one of anything else.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

HIZZONER CITED.

Circuit Judge Humphreys is to be given an opportunity to appear before a tribunal and explain his action in fining Jurors W. T. Schmidt and C. K. Quinn for not bringing in a verdict of guilty in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Manu, when the other ten jurors considered the defendant guilty. The Circuit Judge will step down and out of his official chair on the bench to the floor, where so many citizens, non-citizens and others who had run afoul of the law have been wont to tremble in his august presence. His place on the bench will be taken by the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, who will listen to the mandamus proceedings brought against the Circuit Judge by the two jurors, who state that they are unable to agree with the Judge in his view of their holding out against the ten other jurors.

W. T. Schmidt, by his attorneys, Andrews, Peters and Andrade, presented a petition to the Chief Justice yesterday forenoon requesting that a writ of mandamus issue against Judge Humphreys, and sets forth the following reasons for so doing:

As a juror sitting on trial before the Circuit Judge, he brought in a verdict in such causes in which he seryed as juror. At the conclusion of the trial of Manu, he retired to the jury room with the other several members of the jury for the consideration of a verdict. In the consideration of the verdict the plaintiff was unable to agree with ten other jurors, and no verdict was reached up to the hour of 5:30 of that same day, and they requested further information from the Judge, and he was afterwards again unable to agree with the ten other jurors. He further states that up to and including the hour of 10 o'clock on March 2, 1901, no verdict was reached by the jury, and the jury was then ordered to appear before the Circuit Judge. The foreman informed the Judge that the jury could not agree upon a verdict, the jury standing ten to two. The Judge requested the names of the two jurors, and was informed by the foreman that they were W. T. Schmidt and C. K. Quinn.

"He said A. S. Humphreys, Judge of said court, did then and there, without cause and without right, and contrary to the law and the rights of said jurors, W. T. Schmidt and C. K. Quinn, harshly and cruelly reprimand the said jurors and did then and there further order that the said jurors should be excused from further jury duty and did then and there without cause and without right further order that said jurors forfeit their per diem fees as such jurors for the February term, 1901, of said court aforesaid.

"That your petitioner, as a member of said jury aforesaid, was forced and compelled to pass the night of March 1 in the Judiciary building, in Honolulu, and that at all times while a verdict in said cause was being considered by said jury he did conduct himself properly, and did conscientiously perform his duties, in compliance with his oath as a trial juror."

The plaintiff states that there was due him as fees $21, and the same is now held by Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary Department, who refuses to pay the amount to him.

He asked that the writ of mandamus issue against the Judge, ordering and directing him to set aside the order made by him, excluding the petitioner from further duty, or to show cause why he should not do the same.

Chief Justice Frear immediately issued the writ, which was served upon the Circuit Judge shortly before 10 o'clock, and he is ordered to appear before the Supreme Court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

In the afternoon the Circuit Judge filed a demurrer to the proceedings, as follows:

And now comes A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and demurs to the alternative writ of mandamus, issued herein. Because the writ does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, or to entitle the relator to the writ of mandamus or to any relief.

Said alternative writ of mandamus is not properly entitled and the allegations therein are not in proper form; nor are said allegations direct and certain.

Said alternative writ of mandamus discloses upon its face that the relator has other plain, speedy and adequate remedies at law.

Said alternative writ does not show that any motion has been made in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit by the relator to have the said illegal order of the said court revoked, set aside and held for naught; or that any proceedings have been taken by the relator in said court to secure relief from the alleged taint and burden of said illegal order; or that any application has been made to relieve the relator from the alleged taint and burden of said order.

The Judge says that "such 'gravamen irreparable' is wholly due to his culpable laches." He says he cannot do and perform the matters and things which he is ordered alternatively to do and perform, without violating the well established practice of courts proceeding as at common law and without violating the law of the land.

As a last and concluding denial of the plaintiff's right to bring him to a bar of justice, the defendant Circuit Judge claims that the Supreme Court is without power, authority or jurisdiction in the premises, and he humbly prays that the writ of mandamus be dismissed and "that he may go hence with his costs herein most vexatiously sustained."

A CHINESE LAND COMPANY

Articles of association of the Maui Land Company, Limited, were filed yesterday with Treasurer Lansing by S. Ahmi, Y. Achew, Young Kam of Kamaole, Kula, Maui, and Yeong Young, Lam Long and Tun Teung of Wailuku, Maui. The company is capitalized in the sum of $25,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of $50 each, with the privilege of subsequent extension of the capital not to exceed $100,000. The term for which the company is incorporated is fifty years.

The purposes for which the company is organized are to purchase, sell, lease or otherwise deal in real estate in the Territory of Hawaii and more particularly on Maui; to erect and construct buildings thereon, and lease, rent or sell the same. They will also buy and sell buildings whether used or intended to be used as stores, stores, warehouses, boarding and lodging houses.

Cattle and stock raising will also be one of the features of the company's business, and a general grazing business will be carried on.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any druggist's, 50 cents.

All Run Down

No Appetite. Weak. Discouraged.

Warm climates always debilitate the nervous system. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate, and you go about downhearted and depressed. All this may be quickly changed with proper treatment.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, of 26 Erskine St., North Melbourne, Victoria, sends us her photograph and this letter:



"I had lost my appetite, was very weak, and all run down. Nothing did me good, and I was discouraged. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and it brought me right up to my usual health and strength. And I want to add a word here about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has cured me of such hard coughs and colds that I feel I could not do without it. For family remedies I rely on that word, 'Ayer's.'"

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. Take just enough to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Shriners on the Kinau.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

There was a great crowd on Wilder's wharf when the steamer Kinau, Captain Freeman, sailed for Hilo and way ports at noon yesterday. The Kinau had a large passenger list and many Shriners were among the departing ones. About forty Shriners went for the purpose of visiting the volcano. The party was conducted by Horace Craft of Wilder's Steamship Company. The following is a list of those who sailed on the Kinau:

John M. Raymond, John D. Holsman, Frank V. Kraus, A. Morrison, Alexander Holliday, N. J. Johnson, H. D. Watter, George N. Schofield, Miss L. S. Fraser, Dr. J. S. Hacker, S. C. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, S. Johnson, J. C. Herkler, C. C. Philbrick, A. Bolger, J. L. M. Shetterly and wife, J. B. Ross, S. S. Getchall, Joseph A. Watson, N. G. Stoddard, L. B. Wimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hramada, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Spring, J. T. Ashworth, George A. Gregg, Miss A. Keisler, Miss E. L. Etowe, Mr Bambridge, George Kamp, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Kahana, A. Humburg, C. B. Kinney, Alvin Searle, Allan M. Walcott, J. E. Grossman, M. M. Kohn, James S. Fennell and son, Miss E. F. Wells, M. I. Stevens, L. Billman, Fred. Lympan, Miss M. Kobbe, Miss Meine, W. G. Robinson, L. H. Rodgers, A. Bartfeld, boy and child; Mrs. M. Espinda, L. M. Vettleson, G. Weight, T. McCants Stewart, W. C. Weedon, W. F. Drake, A. W. Neely, B. S. Chase, Jos. Law, Miss E. Invoka, M. Komabayshire, P. Schneider, James Renton, H. M. Griswold, John Hind, Mrs. Lindsoy, W. G. Walker.

Coal for This Station.

From recent reports it is learned, says the Binnacle, that 20,000 tons of coal are to be stowed at the Naval Station in Hawaii. This will be the largest amount stowed at any one station. San Francisco comes next with 17,000 tons.

Mrs. F. M. Swanzy entertained the middies of the English cruiser Warspite yesterday at Waikiki, afternoon and evening. In the afternoon the midshipmen were sent out among the breakers canoeing and surfing; in the early evening a delightful dinner was served, and after nightfall the youngsters danced until quite late.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Alliance Assurance Company of London.
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
Wilhelma of Magdeburg General Insurance Company.
Associated Assurance Co. Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL $400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President
P. C. Jones .....Vice-President
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier
F. C. Atherton.....Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

ANOTHER LOT of Flower AND Vegetable Seeds Just Arrived.

Guaranteed Fresh!

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
FORT STREET,
Between Hotel and King Streets.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year 00 working days) the sum of
Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;
Ten cents it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually.
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. F. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

COOPER FULLY SUSTAINED

Brown After Russel.

Says the Chairman Cannot Speak English.

THE Senators are in training, now and apparently sparring for time. Senator Carter is still laid up for repairs but it is hoped that he will be in his chair before White and Brown come to practical hostilities. Inkstands are rather expensive and should not be used as missiles.

The Senators were good-humored this morning and if they had only adjourned before they met there would have been no special row. As it was, a general row occurred to the delectation of the members of the "lower" House who had come over to take in the Senatorial circus.

The old bill relating to the pay of the solons was of course the bone of contention, but most of the time was wasted on act 36, "relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii and defining the duties and powers of such bailiffs and fixing the amount of their compensation and providing for the payment of such compensation."

The bill may be of great importance, but it was hardly expected that it should be the cause of a long and heated debate.

Senator Cecil Brown wanted a written report on the bill. He said that since 1876 he had been in the Legislature and he had never heard so many verbal reports as were offered in this assembly. The honorable gentleman suggested that the august body was like a flock of sheep following the bell of the "wether," and he didn't care to have his picture in the Advertiser cartoons illustrating him as saying "Bah!"

At this critical moment Mr. White got the floor and said he was astonished. What had surprised the honorable gentleman from Lahaina was never learned, because Achi got his oar in and in a few minutes Cecil Brown, Russel, White, Kanuha, Achi and a few others were on their feet and doing a big bunch of talking.

"Kekila," as they call Cecil Brown, claimed that the political medicine man in the chair could neither speak nor understand the English language as stuttered by Brown, and the chair retaliated by saying something like this: "Meester Brownorowski, I speakeraski ze Englees wery intelligerutsky."

That settled poor Cecil and the bill passed by a vote of 9 to 5.

The bill relating to the expenditures of the Legislature, which has caused so much vexation on account of the spelling of the word "forty," has been buried and instead a joint resolution has passed both houses and the "boys" can get the dough tomorrow if the Governor will attach his signature to it. The resolution reads:

A joint resolution to appropriate money to defray the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii for the session commencing February 20, 1901:

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, That there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Territorial Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, commencing February 20, 1901. Said sum of $45,000 shall be immediately available upon the passage and approval of the resolution. WM. WHITE.

Honolulu, T. H., March 21, 1901.

Reports from committees were introduced as follows:

We find that bill 34 requires that every instrument in order to be recorded must have an affidavit attached, sworn to by the party or parties executing the same.

1. That the consideration in the body of the document is the only amount to be paid for the same.

2. Where the consideration is nominal, an affidavit must be attached stating the full value.

Your committee fail to see any good that will be accomplished by this law. Where considerations are nominal we find the Registrar often requires the parties to take oath as to the true value before the instrument is recorded.

If for taxation, the value can easily be got by the adjoining properties.

We consider that it will only make documents more complicated by attaching an affidavit to each one, and therefore recommend the bill be laid on the table.

J. T. BROWN.
J. D. PARIS.
L. NAKAPAAHU.

We have carefully considered bill 38, which provides for typewriting machines in the Registry office.

While it would expedite the work of the office in some ways and perhaps reduce the number of clerks, still the records would have to be taken on separate folios until ready to be bound into a book, and we doubt if the records would be as safe as where these are immediately copied into the records, according to the present system. We therefore recommend that the bill be laid on the table.

J. T. BROWN.
J. D. PARIS.
L. NAKAPAAHU.

The following bill was then sprung on the Senate and the Senators looked pale. Kalauokaiani's spectacles trembled on his nose as if he had been charged with branding his neighbor's cattle, but the brave body stood the first reading of the bill, which goes as follows:

An Act to create a Court of Claims to hear and determine all claims which may be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act for injury to or the loss of property, real, personal or mixed, caused by the Board of Health, or any officer or officers or employe or employes of the Republic of Hawaii, whether with or without authority of law, either directly or indirectly, intentionally or accidentally, in connection with the suppression of the alleged bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in the Territory of Hawaii; and to provide for appointment of the officers of said Court, and the claims so heard and determined, the salaries of the officers of said Court, and the expenses thereof.

A general discussion took place, White wanting to adjourn, Achi wanting to talk and Senator Brown of Hilo not to be awakened. This was the afternoon's work:

1. Senate Bill 35, relating to Court of Claims, referred to Committee on Claims.
2. Senate Bill 42, relating to sale of liquor, opium, etc. (dispensary bill), referred to Committee on Intoxicants.
3. Senate Bill 43, relating to vaccination, referred to Committee on Public Health.
4. Senate Bill 44, repealing Act 19 of the Session Laws of 1898, referred to the Judiciary Committee.
5. Senate Bill 45, relating to the limitation of time within which action may be brought to recover possession of land, referred to the Judiciary Committee.
6. Second reading of Senate Bill 46, repealing section 1553 of the Civil Laws, referred to the Judiciary Committee.
7. Second reading of Senate Bill 49, repealing Part III of section 3 of the Civil Laws, referred to the Judiciary Committee.
8. Second reading of Senate Bill 36.

Cooper Vindicated

Of the news which arrived by the America Maru that which excited the most interest in town was a dispatch from Washington wherein the Secretary of the Interior upheld Secretary of the Territory Cooper in his controversy with the House of Representatives of the Hawaiian Legislature. When the news reached the Capitol a broad smile was worn by the heads of the Departments, but it produced consternation in the ranks of the native legislators who were instrumental in having Mr. Cooper ejected from the floor at the commencement of the Legislative session. The telegram, which is dated at Washington March 11, follows:

"Secretary Hitchcock has called on the Governor of Hawaii for a report on the recent ejection of the Territorial Secretary from the floor of the Legislature. In response to a request for a construction of the laws imposing the duties of the Territorial Secretary, the Interior Department has replied by pointing out the statute provision and saying that the method of recording the legislative proceedings unless specifically stated in existing laws, must be determined by the Territorial authorities."

It was understood also that Governor Dole received in his mail letters from the Interior Department possibly bearing upon the ejection of Mr. Cooper. The Governor was sought last evening at his residence and asked whether he had received such advices. The Governor replied that he had not been at his office during the afternoon and had, therefore, no knowledge of the contents of his letters. The only information he had was from the newspaper dispatch from Washington. Asked as to whether he believed the Interior Department had sustained Mr. Cooper, he replied that he had no reason to believe otherwise.

It is stated that the members of the House were prepared to launch several resolutions against the Governor and his heads of departments, but these suddenly disappeared from view, and when the news was heard, there is little likelihood of their being resurrected. For the past day or two the House has peremptorily called upon the Governor and the heads of departments for this and that document, and has generally made a fool of itself. Perhaps it will know better hereafter.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN, March 11.—The bubonic plague is developing seriously in Cape Town. Fifteen new cases were reported today and ninety-seven persons were isolated because of having come into contact with victims of the disease. Today two colored persons who had been attacked by the plague died in the streets of Cape Town. A European died while being removed to the hospital. The malady is reaching the most prosperous classes and it has been necessary to remove to the hospital the entire family of a gentleman.

The Malay priests are taking the side of the authorities and it is now hoped that religious trouble will be averted.

The removal of several thousand Kaffirs from the city to the Kaffir location will begin tomorrow.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

At the Governor's Council yesterday morning Governor Dole spoke of the matter of sending an exhibition to the Pan-American Exposition. He said that the question arose at a time when nothing could be done, because the time of receiving the invitation was during the plague in this City and heavy drafts were being made on the Treasury for that purpose, so that no appropriations could be made for the exhibition. The chance to contribute is now past, as there is no space for an official exhibit.

Attorney General E. P. Dole read an opinion.

The matter of the lease between the Government and Mr. Dowsett, of land near Waianae, was again brought up. The question was whether the lessee should be allowed to cut the trees or timber on the leased land, as the lease will expire in August of this year. The matter was referred to the Attorney General for him to look up authorities in the matter.

Mr. Lansing brought up the application of Mr. Sayers for a dealer's license in Honolulu. The meeting recommended that the license be granted.

Lower House Busy.

Gilfillan Wants to Reduce All Salaries.

AT YESTERDAY morning's session of the House the following bills were introduced and passed first reading:

House bill No. 62, by Ewaliko, entitled, "An act to repeal section 815 of the Civil Laws of 1897 relating to dog tax."

House bill No. 64, by Ewaliko, entitled, "An act to amend section 816 of the Civil Laws of 1897 relating to dog tax."

Dickey's bill for fixing salaries of the Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Works at $4,000 in each case was killed because the House did not think it wise to fix any salaries until all were fixed. Monsarrat objected to fixing any salary by a bill. He thought the only proper way was by an appropriation bill. Gilfillan thought it was only taking a nibble at a big cheese and that all salaries should be reduced. This remark brought out several expressions of "Pololei" from all over the House.

Mr. Emmeluth requested information relating to the Pali road contract from the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Kelilkoa introduced a resolution for an appropriation for roads in North Kona, Hawaii. Referred to the committee on public lands and internal improvements.

Mr. Prendergast presented a resolution which read:

"That all communications received by the House of Representatives during this present session of the Legislature from the Honorable Governor of the Territory, other than the Governor's message, be spread upon the Journal of this House forthwith, and that all comunications which may at any time in the future be received from the Honorable Governor be spread, immediately upon the receipt thereof, by the House, upon the Journal of the House; and, be it further

"Resolved, That all communications received during this present session of the Legislature from the Honorable Secretary of the Territory be spread upon the Journal of the House, and that all communications which may be received in the future from the Honorable Secretary be spread, immediately upon the receipt thereof by the House, upon the Journal of the House."

The resolution was adopted.

Beckley introduced his bill No. 65, entitled "An Act Creating the Office of Transportation Commissioner, Fixing His Salary and Defining His Duties and Duties of Common Carrier and Providing Penalties for Violation Thereof and Repealing All Laws in Conflict Herewith." The bill passed first reading.

Notice was given of the following bills:

By Ewaliko, for "An Act to Permit Any Person to Treat Leprosy Without License."

By Dickey, for "An Act to Extend the Fire Limits of Honolulu."

The Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements made three reports:

On Petition No. 18, relating to macadamizing Iwilei street.

On Petition No. 17, relating to the macadamizing of Liliha street between Wylie and Puunui road, they recommended an appropriation for both purposes. Postponed to be taken up with appropriation bill; also recommending an appropriation for a court house and jail at East Kau, and for enlarging Waiohinu court house, Kau, Hawaii. The report was adopted.

The Speaker yesterday brought from his house a copy of his letter to the Governor and explained to the House that two resolutions were on his desk to be enclosed to the Governor, but by some oversight one of them did not go. The two were the original Land Commissioner Brown resolution, which his private secretary had returned to the Committee on Public Lands as "not in shape to be considered," and the Gilfillan resolution, asking wherein the resolution was not in shape. A new letter was sent to the Governor yesterday with copies of both resolutions.

Beckley was not satisfied with Superintendent McCandless' answers to his questions about the Hana road contract, and the matter was referred to the Public Lands Committee with full powers to investigate. Mr. Hoogs suggested that Hugh Howell, who was the target of Mr. Beckley's interrogatories, was in town and would be willing to go before the committee and tell all about the contract.

The stormy adjournment of Wednesday was succeeded by "an exceeding calm" when the cause of the agitation, Senator Brown's fiscal period bill, came up under the order of business yesterday. Puuki was on hand first thing after roll call with a motion to take the matter up, but subsided at the Speaker's suggestion that he could bring it up under the head of communications from the Senate. The rules were suspended at that point and the close vote of 14-12 of Wednesday, by which the bill was saved, was changed to 20 for rejection and 6 for allowing the bill to take its course. Kelki voted with the Independents for rejection, but the balance of the Republicans voted for the bill. Emmeluth favored it but evidently did not want to vote against his caucus and was excused. Dickey claimed he could not be excused except he did not understand the question, and Emmeluth stated that was exactly his reason for asking to be excused. Robertson (Rep.) and Kanibo (Ind.) were absent.

Moesman dropped his political prisoner of 1895 resolution which Secretary Cooper had returned as discourteous, and the matter was laid upon the table.

Robertson's bill to make the criminal practice conform to the Grand Jury system has had a hard time. It has been on the calendar for third reading for over a week, but one thing or another has kept it back. Today Robertson was not there, and it went over to await his return.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reconvening at 2 p. m., Mr. Beckley moved to suspend the rules in order to consider communications from the Senate. The Senate sent down two communications, one being Senator Crabbe's G. A. R. button-fraud bill, passed first reading. The other was welcomed as a happy solution of the famous House Bill 1 pilikia. This bill appropriating $45,000 for the expenses of this session, had been decorously buried in committee in the Senate and a Joint Resolution introduced to accomplish the same purpose. This reached this House at 2, and before 3 the House messenger was hustling up the Senate stairs with a hopeful look and before the Senate adjourned the joint resolution had been ordered dressed up in its best clothes to make an official visit to the Executive Chamber.

Beckley moved to adjourn, but allowed the Committee on Finance to report back a petition relating to reducing salaries of Government officials. Consideration postponed, to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

Beckley again allowed Prendergast to give notice of his intention to introduce "An Act to Provide for a Right of Action for Damages for Wrongful Death."

Beckley then took a hand and introduced House Bill 66, entitled "An Act Repealing Act 69 of 1896; also Chapter LXII of the Session Laws and Regulations Inconsistent Herewith." The bill passed first reading. Beckley followed it right up with a third motion to adjourn, which carried.

A. S. H. WAS HEARD.

A. S. Humphreys, judge of the First Circuit Court, yesterday had an opportunity to judge of the feelings of the many citizens who have sat before his own tribunal in humble supplication for justice.

In pursuance of the summons served on His Honor on Tuesday, Judge Humphreys appeared yesterday morning before the Supreme Court to show cause why the writ of mandamus prayed for by petitioners, commanding that he remand his order that the jury fees of petitioners be forfeited, should not be issued.

The tribunal where the judge is accustomed to sit was occupied by the three Chief Justices, and like those who have so often trembled before him, Judge Humphreys took the humble seat below.

The defense, as indicated by the demurrer theretofore filed, was made upon the allegation that the petitioners were improperly proceeding and not acting in the accustomed process of the law in appealing to the higher court; his attorney, A. S. Hartwell, suggested that the grievance of the jurors should have been aired before the lower court, whence it originated, and perhaps redress might have been made. To this suggestion a delicate intimation that had the jurors followed such a course they might have received, instead of redress, a weighty sentence in fine for contempt of court, was made by the attorneys for the petitioners, Andrews, Peters and Andrade.

The argument occupied nearly the entire day. It was taken under consideration by the Supreme Court late in the afternoon.

PROBATE CASES.

The last will and testament of William A. Henshall, under date of February 15, 1900, was filed yesterday, together with the petition of Helen G. Henshad, wife of the deceased, for probate of will. Petitioner is the sole legatee named in the will and is also therein named as executor without bonds.

Together with her petition for probate of will, the petitioner filed schedules showing the assets and liabilities of the deceased at the time of his death. The sum total of assets is given as $10,955. As total of liabilities, a note and mortgagee to M. Louisson is named, for the sum of $6,500.

The hearing of the petition was set for Monday, April 29.

The assets named in the schedule are in cash, stock in various sugar companies and in the Grieve Publishing Company and in personal effects.

Upon petition of Albina F. Madeira, the will of F. F. Madeira was yesterday admitted to probate and it was ordered in accordance with the petition of Albina F. Madeira, who is the sole legatee named in the will, that J. F. Rosa be appointed administrator of said estate, and that letters of administration, with the will annexed, be issued to him upon filing an approved bond of $1,000, inventory to be filed within thirty days and publication of notice to creditors to be made at once in the usual way. Bond in the required sum was filed later, with J. A. M. Osorio as surety and letters of administration issued as directed.

Upon the filing of a bond in the sum of $600, M. G. Silva was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of M. G. Garrida, deceased, and letters of administration were issued to him. John M. Vivas is named as surety in the bond.

INCORPORATIONS.

An amendment to the Haiku Sugar Company's charter was filed yesterday on behalf of the company by Attorney W. O. Smith.

GUARDIANSHIP.

A bond in the sum of $250, with J. Alfred Magoon as surety, was filed yesterday by J. A. Thompson, as guardian of James Roberts, a minor, the same being approved by the Judge of the First Circuit Court. An order of appointment to guardianship and letters of administration were issued later.

A supplementary account in the estate of J. K. Kahookano was yesterday filed by the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company, Limited, administrator of said estate, charging itself with the sum of $1,867.77, and asking to be allowed the sum of $45.

Return of summons to appear was made yesterday in the cases of Paulo Lona vs. Julia Achieu, Kapiolani Estate vs. G. Schuman, and the Territory Stables Company, Limited, and Ket On Fui Kong Society vs. Gnau Chong.

SUPREME COURT.

The following are the list of cases heard by the Supreme Court since last report:

N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Company vs. J. O. Spencer et al.; submitted on briefs.

Hawaii Land Company vs. Nettie L. Scott; submitted on briefs.

Leauhou et al. vs. N. Ewaliko; struck off the calendar.

C. M. Le Blond vs. Solomon Konia; argued and submitted.

Robert Gillespie vs. Robert McIlryde; argued and submitted.

Henry J. Lyman vs. Hilo Publishing Company; argued and submitted.

Tong Chong Chan vs. New Zealand Insurance Company; struck off calendar.

W. T. Schmidt vs. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of First Circuit Court, petition for writ of mandamus; argued and submitted. Andrews, Peters and Andrade for petitioner and A. S. Hartwell for respondent.

The American ship George Curtis, Captain Calhoun, sailed yesterday for San Francisco with a load of sugar.

DEATH OF CELSO CÆSAR MORENO



THE LATE C. C. MORENO.

CAESAR CELSO MORENO, some time Minister of Foreign Affairs under King Kalakaua, always a picturesque adventurer, is dead of a stroke of paralysis at Washington, where he has led a precarious life for the last ten years.

Moreno will be remembered here chiefly by reason of his brief and meteoric career as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which office he endured four days, during which period he nearly precipitated a revolution and easily succeeded in creating tremendous excitement.

Moreno came here in October, 1879, heralded as the promoter of a San Francisco-Hongkong cable and a line of steamers to the Orient. It was not long before he met and ingratiated himself into favor with King Kalakaua, to whom he acted as "adviser," as he himself put it. He won the entire confidence and admiration of the King by endorsing as sound wisdom all the royal views and theories of government. He encouraged the King to believe that a loan of $10,000,000 could be raised in China and helped him to plan how the money should be spent. He filled the King's mind with dreams of navies and forts and armies and power. He also convinced the King that Hawaii should be governed by Hawaiians; and he opposed the missionary influence. In fact, he did everything to make King Kalakaua believe that the royal ex-postoffice clerk was sufficient unto himself.

Finally, on August 14, 1880, King Kalakaua dissolved his then Cabinet and appointed another comprising Edward Bush, Minister of the Interior; Caesar Celso Moreno, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Kuaea, Minister of Finance, and W. C. Jones, Attorney General. This action, which popular opinion looked upon as unprecedented, unwarranted and inimical, caused great excitement and indignation. There were meetings and demonstrations by the people. The American and British Ministers declined to have anything to do with the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was considered to be disreputable and incapable.

After four days the King became alarmed at the situation and dismissed Moreno, although he still held him in favor, and secretly sent him abroad with a commission as Minister to the United States and every court in Europe. Moreno took with him three Hawaiian youths to be educated in Italian schools. One of these, Robert Wilcox, is the Delegate at Washington. Another, Robert Boyd, is living in Honolulu and active in Honolulu politics. The third, Booth, died abroad.

It was not only in Honolulu that Moreno experienced stirring adventures. He was in the Crimean war, incited the natives of Sumatra to revolt against Dutch rule, and it has always been persistenely rumored, with no sound denial, that he was an officer with Nana Sahib at the time of the Cawnpore massacre.

Moreno achieved also some things of importance and good effect. He organized a Chinese steamship company and secured the passage of the Moreno fishery laws of California for the protection of the coast fisheries, while lobbying at Sacramento.

Moreno was well known by reputation, at least, to all who were in Honolulu at the time of his ministry, and he and his career are still remembered by them. Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop was speaking of him yesterday:

"I did not know him personally," he said, "but his character was notorious about town. He was known as an adventurer, purely an adventurer. He came here originally with considerable prestige as a promoter of a proposed cable line from San Francisco to Hongkong. After six months he had entirely gained the confidence of King Kalakaua. At last King Kalakaua dissolved his old ministry and appointed Moreno prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. He stated that he was trying to rid himself of the missionary influence.

"The whole community, including the foreign consuls, rose against the new ministry. The flags were kept flying night and day, and the consuls would have nothing to do with Moreno. One day a man-of-war, British, I believe, came into port and refused to fire a salute to the King. Then the King began to be frightened and dismissed Moreno.

"Moreno departed on a secret mission for the time being as ambassador to European powers. He took with him some young men by the King's authority, to be located in European military and naval schools. Among them was 'Bob' Wilcox, now delegate at Washington.

"Moreno was an unscrupulous adventurer, of no character and no ability. He was looked upon by all respectable people as disreputable.

"He gained his influence over the King by flattery. He flattered him by making him think that he could create a fund of $10,000,000 by importing 1,000,000 Chinese and charging them $10 a head. The King had visionary schemes of establishing a navy and fortifications, and so forth. Moreno inflated his head with such ideas. The King published some tracts to support his extravagant notions.

"In personal appearance Moreno was a rather undersized man. I saw him two or three times that I remember. I understand he had a very plausible way with him. He has spent a great many years in Washington lobbying."

Prof. Wm. D. Alexander remembers Moreno and his career here as prime minister, but, like Mr. Bishop, did not know him personally.

"The affair nearly stirred up a revolution," he said last night. "There were two public mass meetings to protest against the action of the King, and the appointment of the new minister. The most prominent members of the royal family also remonstrated.

"Moreno came here to establish a line of steamers with China. He tried to have it subsidized by the government, and finally succeeded in having a bill passed, by the outlay of a great deal of money, but the money was never paid him. He also tried to have a bonus given him of $1,000,000 for a cable.

"He flattered King Kalakaua by telling him he could get money from China, which he said was the storehouse of the world. Money went there and never came back. He supported the King in all his pet projects, and told him that the country should be governed by Hawaiians.

"Some years after, when asked why he had appointed Moreno, King Kalakaua said that he recognized in Moreno a man of ability; that Moreno agreed with him in his views of the government; that he said that the King should be his own prime minister, and that the country ought to be governed by Hawaiians.

"An amusing incident occurred in Naples when King Kalakaua was on his trip around the world, accompanied by W. N. Armstrong and C. H. Judd. Moreno came aboard the vessel at Naples, just as though he had the King in charge, and tried to take possession of him, ignoring his companions. But Armstrong was more than a match for him.

"Moreno was boastful and a braggart, as shown by his letters. He was not tactful."

Since 1882 or 1883 he has resided in Washington, D. C., where he has led a more or less uncertain existence as a lobbyist and newspaper correspondent. He was a native of Italy. He was about seventy years old.

Rost Will Fight.

PARIS, March 15.—The seconds of Count Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays met today and decided that the duel is to take place tomorrow morning. Two shots will be exchanged at twenty-five paces. M. Perivier, one of M. de Roday's seconds, who is co-manager of the Figaro, in an interview today, declared that the duel would be absolutely private. He said:

"I will not tolerate the presence of a stranger. If otherwise, I will retire from the field. In my opinion it is improper to permit persons attracted by unhealthy curiosity to be present at a duel in which two men are staking their lives."

Clerk for Judge Gear.

News has been received from Washington and San Francisco that Edward M. Boyd, Washington correspondent of the Advertiser, has been appointed clerk of Judge Gear's court. Mr. Boyd will return to Honolulu at once, but Mrs. Boyd will not follow at present.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Morrison, of Makawali, Kauai, are at the Moana Hotel. Mr. Morrison has not been well for several months, and it is hoped a change of climate will soon restore his health. He is accompanied by Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Maurer, and will leave on the Mariposa for San Francisco.

HEALTH BOARD AND LEGISLATORS

F. J. LOWREY,
ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLE,
DR. EMERSON,
DR. CHARLES B. COOPER,
E. C. WINSTON,
Members of the Board of Health against local self-government at the Leper Settlement.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND,
'avors a Commission of three members—one from Settlement, one from Board of Health, one selected by first two.

O.....
In favor of local self-government.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

LOCAL self-government for the lepers at the Settlement at Kalaupapa, Molokai, is not deemed by the Board of Health the solution of the problem by which the thousand lepers there can be satisfied with their cheerless existence. The Board of Health, to a man, is against any proposition whereby the lepers would have absolute control of their affairs, without the controlling hand of a department of the government.

For three hours yesterday afternoon the Board of Health and the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on public health discussed this important matter, and the opinions of the members of the board were freely given on many questions which were put to them. The members from the upper house were Senators Russel, Baldwin, Kalauokalani, Kaiue, Kaohi, Kanuha, Nakapaahu. The Representatives were Messrs. Beckley, Wilcox and Gilfillan. Both committees were accompanied by clerks.

Senator Baldwin lost no time in getting down to business.

The petition from the residents of the Leper Settlement, presented to the Legislature through Chairman R. M. Kaaoao, adopted at a meeting held in the Beretania Hall, at Kalaupapa, on February 20, were presented to the board, and the first request therein was put squarely to the board, as follows:

"That the local management of the Settlement be given by a law enacted therefor to the persons segregated there."

Mr. Lowrey, who occupied the chair in the absence of President Raymond on Maui, stated that he did not believe that the board as a body was prepared to answer the question off-hand, but he believed that the members as individuals, would be glad to express themselves upon the subject.

President Russel, of the Senate, suggested that the desire of the people was to be set apart as a township. Mr. Baldwin stated in reply that the petitioners did not so state their request for self-government.

"What is the board's view?" asked Senator Baldwin.

The opinion of each member of the board follows:

F. J. Lowrey—"For myself, after reading the reports of the statements that were made at Molokai during the visit of the Legislature, it would seem undesirable to have local self-government there, on account of the objections of many of the people segregated, and from what I have seen of conditions there personally."

Dr. Emerson—"When the Settlement was first established, it was to a large extent, self-governed, and there was very little government exercised over it from Honolulu. The result was a great deal of confusion. I notice in the testimony given by many of the lepers, and especially by one named Way, self-government is not desired, as with the changes of health among the lepers they were liable to fall ill and that unfitted them from carrying on work of a governing character. They are all virtually sick men, and I agree with his view, and believe that local self-government would not be an advantage.

"Again, the question of finances is one of great moment. How are the expenses to be met by these people? How would any such officer who presides over them be paid? How would the division of funds and food, which are now effected by men who have superior abilities in that line, be made? The people have always been regarded as wards of the country. It is a permanent quarantine, and to give local government to the inmates, the same as to inmates of any other quarantine station, would have to be thought of most seriously before it was granted."

Attorney General Dole—"It seems to me that it would be the same as self-government in a hospital—not practicable."

E. C. Winston—"In some ways they might be competent to govern themselves, but in finances it requires trained persons to disburse. It is possible there might be such a person there, but I believe it would be a very unwise thing to grant self-government."

Dr. Charles B. Cooper—"I don't believe that local self-government could be successfully carried on, but I believe in their having representation, say, having two representatives on the commission. I believe in their having representation, but not in the majority."

President Raymond's views on the subject were told by Executive Officer Pratt, as follows: He believed in a commission of from three to five of the residents of the Settlement. He thought that three would be the best number—one to be selected by the lepers, one to be appointed by the board, and the third to be selected by these two. As for financial matters President Raymond thought a superintendent should be appointed to work with this commission, and he should make bi-monthly or monthly trips to the Settlement, and all complaints made by lepers in regard to the management of affairs, insufficiency of the water and food supplies, or any difficulty be referred to the commission for arbitration, with a final submission of the matters to the Board of Health in case the commission were unable to agree.

Mr. Dole—"It strikes me that Dr. Raymond's idea would be a good one."

Senator Kalauokalani asked for Dr. Cooper's opinion on President Raymond's suggestion.

Dr. Cooper—"My ideas are practically along the same lines."

Thus, briefly, the Board of Health, individually, has expressed its distaste with the local self-government project. The composite opinion is that the lepers are sick people and inclined to take the shady view of every matter brought to their attention. Sick people are known to be the greatest grumblers, and the lepers have ills which are constantly before them, felt by them, and have more or less influence upon their dispositions. Attorney General Dole's comparison of the Leper Settlement self-government to similar government in a hospital, seems to have struck the keynote of the opposition to granting to the lepers the right to control their own affairs.

The demands made by the lepers upon the Board of Health and the Legislature are of such a nature that the Board of Health's revenue from the Settlement is entirely cut off, and additional burdens of expense piled upon them. As a matter of fact there may not be sufficient revenues to be set aside for the usual expenditures of the Settlement in future.

The second request in the petition was next presented to the board, as follows: "That a liberal appropriation be made to increase the water supply of the Settlement."

Superintendent Reynolds, of the Settlement, stated that as far as the supply of water for domestic purposes was concerned there was a sufficient quantity of it throughout the year. To supply water for all the taro lands now under cultivation and those projected, there would be needed a water system on a much larger scale. Mr. Baldwin called attention to complaints that the houses distant from the center of the Settlement did not have sufficient water, to which the superintendent replied that taps were run for several families in such cases, instead of a single tap for one house.

The cultivation of taro at the Settlement occupied much of the discussion of the afternoon. It was pointed out that there was considerable land at Kalaupapa which could be utilized for taro growing. He estimated the cost of putting in water pipes and leading water to this new taro land, in all about 150 acres, would be in the neighborhood of $20,000. There were 100 acres now being cultivated near the Settlement, and this was only half the quantity of acreage needed to supply taro for the Settlement the year around.

Request number 3, that a steam vessel be owned by the Board of Health for transporting freight from the other Islands to the Settlement, was agreed upon by health members and legislators as a necessity, and it lays with the solons to appropriate the money to purchase it.

The meeting then took up a consideration of the complaints made to the Legislature by R. M. Kaaoao, Thomas K. Nathaniel, Andrew Auld, W. K. Makakoa, G. W. K. Palauialelo, Kimo Kuale, J. H. Hulihia, George J. Kanikau, William Kapela Jr., J. M. Kalilimai, James Prosser, John Kaahiki, William Keaouli, J. Harret and Chas. M. N. Brewster.

The complaints and suggestions were taken up in their order, discussed, and the opinions of the board members taken down by the legislators' stenographers. The first was:

"That the Board of Health be prohibited from claiming any share in the taro produced by the farmers of Waikolu."

Reynolds stated that in former years Waikolu valley was tabu to the lepers, and they had to have a special permit to go near the place. The valley was kept b yithe health board in dry seasons for breeding stock. Four years ago taro was planted, and the board made an agreement with the raisers of taro on that land that they should receive half the taro so produced, That arrangement was later changed so that the lepers received three-fourths of their husbandry. When Reynolds started the planting, Ambrose Hutchinson was assistant superintendent, and he says that all were very well satisfied with the arrangement. Senator Kalauokalani inquired whether this agreement was in writing, and received an affirmative reply.

Senator Russel asked whether the people there had to pay a ground rent for the taro lands, and was told that the sharing of the taro was the payment. The board in return had fenced off the plots to keep out the wild hogs. Superintendent Reynolds said the taro raisers were paid 57½ cents for palai, consisting of twenty-one pounds of hard poi, which is equal to about thirty-five pounds of taro. This ration was served out once a week.

"That the Board of Health be made to pay for the carriage of freight for the lepers from all the Islands of the group."

Mr. Lowrey replied to this request that all goods were now carried from Honolulu to the Settlement, free of charge to the lepers, but no arrangement was in vogue to carry such freight from the other Islands to Honolulu, and thence to the Settlement. He pointed out the evils of this system, whereby some would take advantage of it and send down absolutely useless packages, which would in time become a burden of expense.

To the request that all the houses at the Settlement be whitewashed, the board agreed, and will purchase a spraying machine for the purpose.

The request which caused the greatest comment was as follows:

"That the children born of leprous women be given full food and fish allowance, as well as wearing supplies not to exceed the value of $10 a year."

Superintendent Reynolds explained that such children are given half rations until they are old enough to get work about the Settlement. In time they are supposed to earn enough to feed and clothe themselves. There was no particular age at which the rations were stopped. Some patients continued to enjoy them until they were twenty-one years of age. Reynolds said there was always plenty of work for them to perform, for which they were paid. Such children, were of course a burden upon the Settlement. Being well and not tainted by leprosy, they should be given their full liberty elsewhere in the Islands, but all such attempts in the past had failed, resulting at one time in the shedding of blood. When the board attempted to remove these children they met with such a determined resistance that the plan was abandoned and the children now grow up in the Settlement with leprous persons. At present there are eighty-seven such children at Kalaupapa.

Mr. Dole said if these children were brought to Honolulu they would make better citizens than if allowed to stay on Molokai, but Dr. Emerson and Superintendent Reynolds both declared that unless the parents were willing they should leave them. The attempt to remove them would be futile. It was also said that children born lepers, are given full rations from the time they are able to eat the foods supplied by the board.

It was stated that President Raymond strongly advocated the erection of a home in Honolulu for non-leprous boys and girls. There was a home here already for non-leprous girls, but no institution for boys. The concensus of opinion of the board members, and that of a few of the legislators, was that the Legislature should appropriate a sum of money for that purpose.

It was agreed that the request for cash in lieu of clothes be denied.

The request to be allowed to erect stores in competition with the Board of Health provoked considerable discussion, in which it was brought out that many of the lepers believed the board's wares were selling too high. It was pointed out that under a new ruling the board was selling goods with the cost of conducting the store included. The petitioners claimed that much of the food at the government store was unfit to eat, that the hams were mouldy, and the canned goods rotten. There was also a lack of the necessaries of life, such as potatoes and rice, and it was always a case of "first come, first served."

Senator Kalauokalani said he had taken a few memorandums of prices at Kalaupapa. Shoes which sold in Honolulu for $1.25 were sold there at $1.35; tin pans, selling here for 50 cents, were sold at the Settlement for 55 cents. He believed the matter of prices should be looked after.

The request for free postage will be referred to Washington.

The request for one-fourth of a cord of fuel once a month will be granted if the Legislature sees fit to make an appropriation covering that item. The board passed the request, and it is now up to the solons.

As to allowing the importation of awa, not to "exceed two stumps at each sending," the board announced that a resolution had been passed some months since prohibiting awa in the Settlement, except in the physician's stores.

The lepers also want the health board to dig the graves of deceased persons, instead of compelling them to perform this work. They complain that in many cases their hands were unfitted for such tasks. The report of the president of the Board of Health ending December 31, 1900, was distributed among those present. This showed that 218 persons had died at the Settlement in two years—averaging about nine a month. Superintendent Reynolds said the cost for digging a grave was about $2. Mr. Lowrey stated that if the Legislature was of a mind to make this concession, an appropriation of $400 or $500 would have to follow.

The request that a law be enacted providing for the examination of clean lepers biennially called forth a long statement from Superintendent Reynolds as to the manner in which persons declared lepers, and in whom the taint was not prominent, are examined at the Settlement. He stated that in the majority of cases the people did not want to be sent away from Molokai. Among those who are receiving full rations as lepers there is a feeling that if they are declared not lepers their food supplies will be cut off and they will have to work for their living if they stay at Molokai.

This brings out the fact that there really are persons who would rather be termed lepers than clean, and that it is more to their liking to be heralded about the world as unclean.

Representative Beckley inquired whether persons requested to appear before the examining board failed to do so, and whether they were ordered summarily to go before the physicians. Mr. Reynolds stated it was generally left to their own volition to appear, but very often when the physicians are at the Settlement they disappear for a day or two and cannot be found, turning up after the departure of the board.

Senator Baldwin then stated that several of the lepers, including one Kalani, had said to the legislators that they considered themselves clean and desired to be allowed to return to the other Islands. There were ten such persons who had made simtiar statements to the legislators, which appeared in the voluminous report that has been printed by the Legislature.

One of the Board of Health members inquired whether the Settlement physician had declared they were not lepers, but got no reply.

Senator Kanuha launched into the matter and put several questions to the board, which Dr. Emerson answered. He thought it was not right to have persons not afflicted with leprosy, living there on the public, and if they were not lepers they should be released. Dr. Emerson said that was a matter which could not be definitely decided. The men might not be afflicted with leprosy in a decided form at certain periods, yet it was possible the disease would break out violently, and no one could say that this or that man was cured because the disease seemed to be arrested. Kanuha thought that such persons should be segregated from those known to have leprosy, and if they were really cured they would not again be tainted. Dr. Emerson thought that was impracticable on Molokai, and said that the whole social system there would be broken up if that were done, probably with bad results. Senator Kanuha was told that if these ten men wanted to get away from the Settlement they should present themselves for examination to Dr. Oliver, medical superintendent at Kalaupapa, and say "We don't believe we are lepers," and if they were really not lepers then they would be released, but not otherwise.

Senator Kaiue asked if the physician at the Settlement made any pretense at treating the disease. Dr. Emerson replied that no systematic treatment was attempted, as it was usualy too tiresome to the patients, as it broke in too much into their social life, and they did not have the patience to stand the treatment day after day.

The lepers also asked that their allowance of palai be increased from twenty-one to twenty-five pounds per week. One of the petitioners most anxious to have this increase made was Notley, a leper, who raised taro in large quantities, which he sold to the Board of Health. His reasons were quite apparent.

The board agreed with the legislators that the lepers should occasionally have mutton to alternate with beef. The lepers had complained of the quality of the beef, claiming that the methods pursued by the superintendent in keeping cattle confined for a month in a pen wherein they sank to their bellies in mud, were such as to make the beef poor. The methods of butchering were also criticised. Mr. Reynolds denied that the cattle were kept at the Settlement for a month, and said "they were miserably poor when received.

Gilfillan suggested that the board bring the cattle to the government lands near Kawaihae, Hawaii, fatten and kill them there, shipping the beef in cold storage to Kalaupapa.

Beckley then made inquiries concerning a woman named Anna Bridges, whom he had seen at Kalihi Receiving Station on Tuesday. She had been declared by the physicians as a "suspect," whereas ten years ago she was declared a leper and sent to Molokai. He thought there was an explanation due from any member of that original board as to why she should, so many years ago, have been doomed to incarceration at the Settlement, and after a decade had passed to be declared only a suspect. He considered that an injustice had been done her, and there might be many others as well. The associations which that woman had had all these years were probably such that she was tainted by contact after being sent to Molokai. He asked if there had been any others so treated. Secretary Wilcox said that two persons had been removed from the Settlement after being declared lepers to be given treatment by Dr. Goto, but had afterwards been returned to Kalaupapa. Representative Beckley asked that the board look into this woman's history.

The question of the number of horses which each leper should be allowed to own, was brought up. Some of the patients claimed that certain of their fellows had as many as eight or nine, while others had none at all, and they believed the animals should be more evenly distributed. Superintendent Reynolds said that no fresh horses were allowed to be brought to Molokai, and that if any "evening up" was effected, it would have to be done with the animals already there.

Senator Kanuha presented two bills to Mr. Lowrey, the chairman pro tem, which had already been introduced into the Legislature, and on which he desired information from the board, One related to vaccination, and the other to the licensing of physicians.

At 6 o'clock Senator Baldwin suggested that an adjournment be taken, and that the legislators and health board meet again at an early date. An arrangement was effected whereby they meet tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock at the Board of Health office to continue the discussion.

A rumor has it that some of the members of the Legislature are considering the passage of a resolution of "want of confidence" in the Governor of the Territory. It is said that the refusal on the part of the Governor to give answers concerning Land Commissioner J. F. Brown is the cause of the absurd proposal.

NOT HEREDITARY

In the main, consumption is not hereditary; it is infectious. People are too afraid of heredity; better not think of the subject at all. Infection occurs continually.

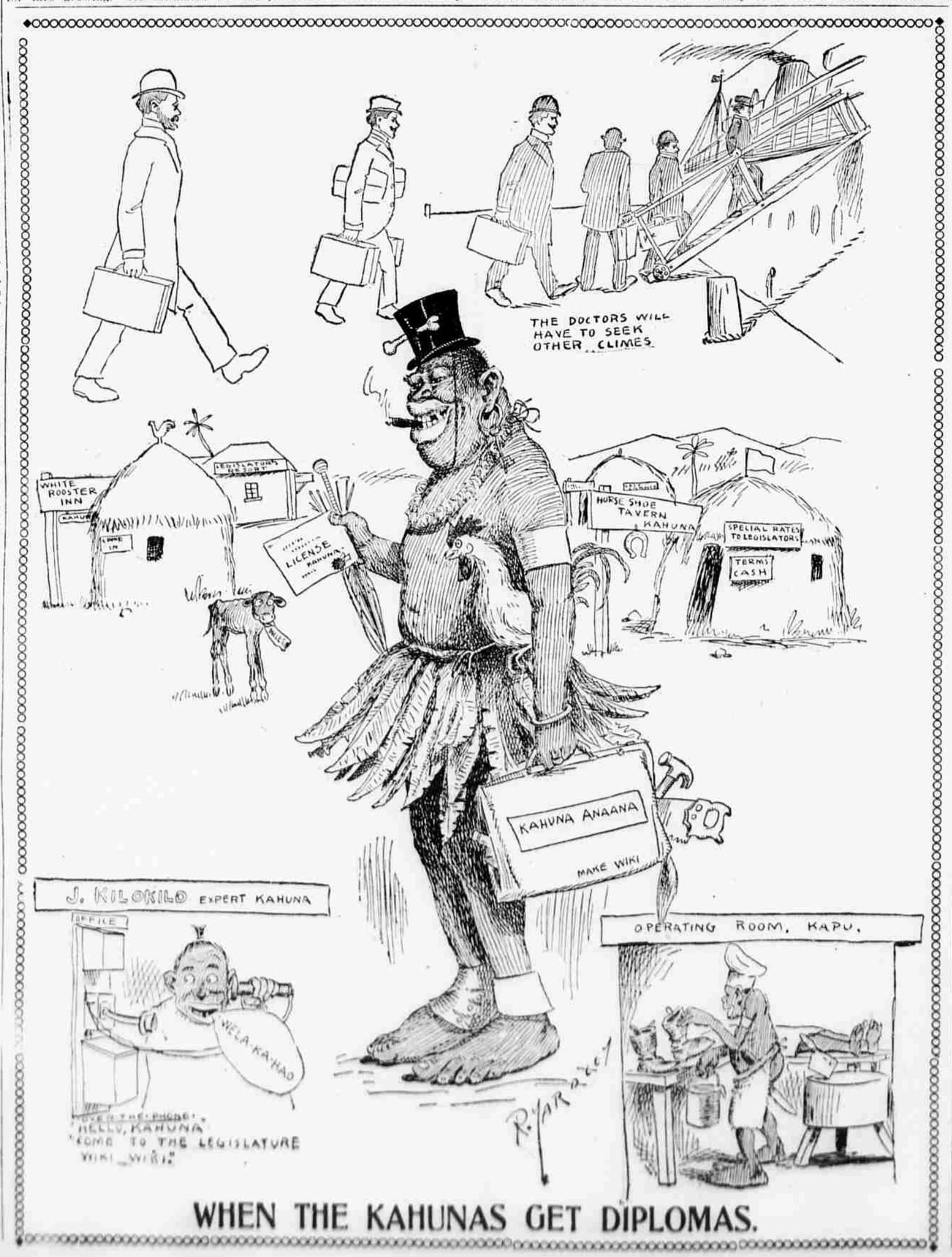
Low vital force is hereditary; which gives consumption its chance. And infection plants it.

Between the two, the crop is a big one: about one-sixth of the human race, so far as is known.

We suppose it needn't be 5 per cent, if people would take fair care and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

The care saves life in all ways; the emulsion is specially aimed at the lungs, beside its general food-effect.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.



WHEN THE KAHUNAS GET DIPLOMAS.

NEWS OF COURT.

Another motion was filed in the much-entangled divorce proceedings of Rose Miner vs. Frank L. Miner yesterday. The plaintiff now seeks to have the cause remanded back to the First Circuit Court and now files a motion in the Supreme Court, to which the case was appealed by the defendant, asking that the cause be remanded to the lower court for further proceedings. Accompanying the motion is a notice that the motion will be presented to the Justices of the Supreme Court at 10 o'clock this morning. A clerk's certificate was filed in the Circuit Court by Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary Department, certifying that a decree of divorce was filed in the case, and after defendant's bill of exceptions was perfected and allowed by the Circuit Judge, granting such decree, plaintiff, on the 8th day of March, filed a discontinuance of her libel, which discontinuance is attached to this certificate and forwarded with it to the Supreme Court as a part of the record of said cause.

COURT NOTES.

Motion and notice of motion were filed yesterday in the First Circuit Court by the defendants in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Her Majesty Liliuokalani and John Wilson, for the setting of a day for the argument of defendants' demurrer theretofore filed, and giving notice that the motion will be presented this morning at 10 o'clock.

The summons issued out of the Supreme Court March 16, commanding the defendant in the case of Tong Chong Chan, plaintiff in error, vs. New England Insurance Company, defendant in error, to appear before the court within twenty days after service was returned yesterday morning, showing service as directed of the summons and copies of plaintiff's petition and assignment of errors theretofore filed.

Return of summons issued in the case of Maurie B. Rhodes vs. Frank C. Rhodes, March 19, by the First Circuit Court, was made yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, showing service upon the defendant of the summons and the accompanying copy of the injunction of the Court, enjoining the defendant from entering or attempting to enter the residence of the plaintiff and from in any way molesting or annoying her.

In the case of Paulo Lono vs. Julia Achieu, an action for a bill to set aside and cancel a deed, the defendant, by her attorney, J. T. DeBolt, yesterday filed a demurrer to plaintiff's petition, upon the ground of insufficiency of cause.

HILO LIBEL ACTION.

The Supreme Court was busy all day yesterday with the hearing of the libel suit of Henry A. Lyman against the Hilo Tribune Publishing Company, appealed from the Fourth Circuit Court, in which court decision was given to the defendant. Carl S. Smith and Parsons are the attorneys for the plaintiff and Wise & Nickens are counsel for the defendant.

GUARDIANSHIP CASES.

David Dayton, guardian of Thomas Metcalf, a minor, yesterday filed petition for discharge and accounts, showing no receipts and naming the amount of $50.75 as due him for moneys paid out for notary's fee and costs in the suit of David Dayton as guardian of Thomas Metcalf vs. Mrs. H. P. Rowland. The only assets named in the petition is a certain tract of land bequeathed to petitioner's ward by his deceased grandfather, Theophilus Metcalf, which land is now in litigation under the action in ejectment, the costs for which are enumerated in petitioner's account.

In the matter of the guardianship of William A. Hall, a minor, petition for allowance of accounts, final distribution and discharge was yesterday filed by William O. Smith, the appointed guardian of said minor, showing that said minor has now attained the age of majority, and is entitled to receive all property belonging to him now in the possession of the petitioner and praying that a day be appointed for the hearing of the petition and accompanying accounts; the said accounts be examined and allowed, and an order be issued for the delivery of the property to its rightful owner and for the discharge of the petitioner as guardian. The schedule attached charges the guardian with $241.32 and asks for an allowance of $211.88, leaving a cash balance of $29.44. The inventory accompanying the petition states the total of the property to be the said amount of cash, one $750 promissory note of Chas. Phillips and an undivided half interest in an area of 6.790 acres of land at Aala, Honolulu.

PROBATE.

Petition for allowance of accounts, final distribution and discharge was filed yesterday by William O. Smith, administrator of the estate of Louisa J. Bindt, deceased. The petitioner asks to be allowed $43.22 and charges himself with $399.45. An order of notice of the petition and for the hearing of the petition and accounts filed on Monday, April 29, at 10 o'clock a. m., was issued by the Court.

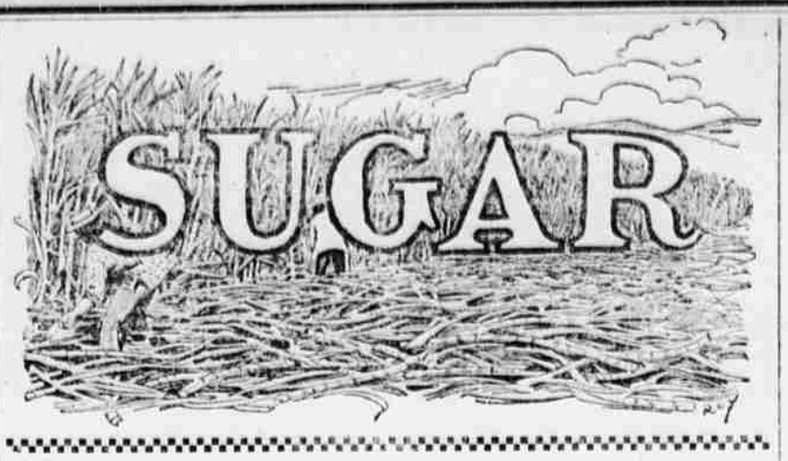
In the suit of J. Alfred Magoon, as administrator of the estate of Antone Fernandez against Manuel De Gouveia et al., return of summons to appear for answer to plaintiff's complaint, was made yesterday, showing service upon Manuel De Gouveia, John De Gouveia, Laura De Gouveia and Manuel De Gouveia, defendants.

THE GREATEST WEALTH IS HEALTH.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; your health is threatened; but there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive, you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Company, agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

The Skarpsno's Manifest.

In the mail lost by the wrecking of the steamer Rio de Janeiro was the manifest of the freight brought from Yokohama by the steamer Skarpsno, now at Portland. In the haste of the Skarpsno to leave Yokohama the manifest was left behind, and it was sent aboard the steamer Goodwin, also bound for Portland. The Goodwin had to put back for repairs and the manifest was forwarded by the Rio de Janeiro. As the document shows the names of the consignees and the destination of several thousand packages of freight, the stuff is indefinitely delayed and cannot be forwarded or even identified until manifests are received from the Orient.



WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.'S latest sugar advices state the San Francisco markets and prices for export remain unchanged, dry granulated for local consumption still being quoted at 5.75, and for export, 5.50.

BASIS.—Feb. 9 to 20, no sales; 21 (not reported until 26), cost and freight sale, 500 tons, at 4.22c; 23 to 25, no sales; 26, cost and freight sale, 1,800 tons, at 4.23c; same date, cost and freight sale, 2,000 tons, at 4.29c; and likewise same date, "to arrive" sale, 2,000 tons, at 4 3-16c; 27 (not reported until March 1), cost and freight sale, 300 tons, at 4.185c; 28 to March 4, no sales; 5, spot sale, 700 tons, at 4 1-8c; establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on that date, 4.125c; San Francisco, 3.75c.

NEW YORK REFINED.—No change since Jan. 18, 1901; price, as previously quoted, being on that date 5.35c, equal to 5.24c net cash.

LONDON BEETS.—Feb. 9, 9s 3 3-4d; 11 to 19, 9s 3d; 20, 9s 2 1-4d; 21, 9s 3d; 23, 9s 2 1-4d; 25 to 28, 9s 3d; March 1 to 4, 9s 2 1-4d; 5, 9s 1 1-2d.

LONDON CABLE.—March 1 quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 11s 9d; fair refining, 10s 9d; same date last year, 12s and 11s respectively; March beets, 9s 2 1-4s, against 9s 8 1-4d same time last year; April beets, 9s 3d, against 9s 9d same time last year.

STOCK.—Willett & Gray report Feb. 28, total stock United States four ports in all hands, estimated Feb. 27, 146,248 tons, against 149,501 tons, same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba, estimated Feb. 26, 115,000 tons, against 77,000 tons last year; total stock in all principal countries Feb. 28, at latest uneven dates, 2,045,248 tons, against 1,929,722 tons; increase over last year, 115,526 tons. Total sugar crop of the world, estimated grand total cane and beet sugars to Feb. 28, 9,479,500 tons, against 8,426,945 tons last year; estimated increase in the world's production, 1,052,555 tons.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Considerable business was transacted in the New York market throughout the early part of last month in sugars afloat and later, at a concession, for Cuba centrifugals, March shipment. On the other hand, however, refiners have shown a disinclination to purchase spot sugars, influenced, doubtless, both by local weather conditions, and by their inability to handle the various arrivals that were unsold, inasmuch as they were crowded with direct receipts; the result being shown in a great increase of receipts over meltings, and in the swelling of importers' stocks. The impatience of sellers of raw sugar to dispose of their holdings soon became manifest and considerable business resulted in a reduction of price about the 26th of February, but this activity was of short duration, and latest reports under date of March 1 reveal a hesitancy on the part of refiners to make further purchases at present. Consequently, it looks as though concessions would again have to be made in order to encourage sales. The European beet sugar market has been generally featureless throughout the month, with slight fluctuations, and it is noteworthy that conditions abroad appear to have exercised slight influence upon the general trend of the market in this country.

Earlier reports of a large Java crop appear to be confirmed by latest advices, and as bearing upon the situation in New York, it is interesting to note that Javas are being offered for August-September arrival, but refiners are apparently unwilling to make purchases. In Cuba a great number of centrals are now working, and evidently there is much cane to be ground everywhere, and all indications point to the correctness of the previous estimates of a large yield.

NEW YORK REFINED.—The quiet market continues with no special indications, as buyers are only filling immediate requirements, and are evidently watching carefully the situation as it develops in the raw sugar market.

COFFEE.—Stock of Hawaiians in first hands today is 5,165 bags. Quotations have not changed since our last, although there have been sales reported of from poor to fair grades at from 5 1-2c to 9 3-4c. Sales reported since our last comprise 935 bags at prices ranging from 5 1-2 to 14c, according to quality. Markets abroad are improving and our market is a little firmer.

RICE.—The Southern market is even stronger than our last reports. The season is nearly over and most of the mills have closed. Estimated amount of rice on hand, cleaned and rough, is about 400,000 bags, against 650,000 bags same time last year. We quote Louisiana rice at 3 1-2 to 6 1-4c, according to grade. Domestics from Japan seed are in good demand, especially lower grades. We quote 3 3-4c to 4 3-4c. Imported Japan in light demand at 4.65c, duty paid.

CHARTERS.—Few transactions have taken place during the past month, last a small carrier at 39s 6d orders. For vessels of similar size near at hand, 37s 6d has been paid, and for May canceling 36s 3d. There is little business doing at the North, owing to holders of wheat asking extravagant prices.

LUMBER.—In the absence of demand from consuming markets, very little is doing, and the tendency is lower. For early loading, Sydney, we quote 50s to 51s 3d, according to size; Port Pirie, 57s 6d; Melbourne or Adelaide, 58s 9d; Freemantle, 70s; United Kingdom or Continent, 80s; Valparaiso orders Pisagua Range, 63s 9d to 65s; Callao direct, 62s 6d.

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days' sight, $4.85 1-4 to $4.85 3-8; demand, $4.88 1-2; New York regular, 15c; telegraphic, 17 1-2c.

FLOUR, per barrel, f.o.b.—G. G. ex. family, $3.50; Port Costa, $3.50; Crown, $3.50; El Dorado, $2.75.

Bran, per ton, f.o.b.—Fine, $15; coarse, $15.50.

MIDDLINGS, per ton f.o.b.—Ordinary, $17.50; choice, $18.50.

BARLEY.—Rolled, $16.50 per ton f.o.b.; No. 1 feed, 76 1-2c per ctl. f.o.b.

OATS, per ctl. f.o.b.—Fair, $1.35; choice, $1.45; surprise, $1.50, nominal f.o.b.

WHEAT, per ctl. f.o.b.—Chicken, $1; milling, $1.07 1-2.

CORN.—S. Y. nominal.

HAY, per ton f.o.b.—Wheat, compressed and large bales, $13.50; oat, compressed and large bales, $11.50; Ajax, wheat, $14.50 to $15; Ajax, oat, $13 to $14.

LIME, per barrel f.o.b.—$1.10.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 8, bk. Roderick Dhu, Hilo; stmr. Nippon Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; Feb. 9, stmr. Sierra, Honolulu and Sydney; 10, bk. Andrew Welch, Honolulu; stmr. John S. Kimball, Kahului; 15, stmr. Albion, Honolulu; 16, bk. S. G. Wilder, Honolulu; 17, brig Consuelo, Mahukona; 18, stmr. Mariposa, Honolulu; 20, brig Harriet G, Honolulu; 22, bk. Santiago, Hilo; 23, bktn. Archer, Honolulu stmr. Alameda, Honolulu and Sydney; 24, schr. John H. Tallant, Kahului; 25, stmr. Coptic, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; bk. Kalulani, Honolulu; Feb. 27, U. S. S. Indiana, Honolulu and Manila; bk. Albert, Honolulu; 28, bk. Amy Turner, Hilo; schr. Mary E. Foster, Honolulu; March 2, brig W. G. Irwin, Honolulu; stmr. Santa Ana, Kahului.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 9, stmr. Doric, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; 10, stmr. Hanalei, Honolulu; 11, bk. St. Katherine, Hilo; 12, bk. Olympic, Honolulu; 13, stmr. Zealandia, Los Angeles and Honolulu; 14, bark Mauna Ala, Honolulu; stmr. Ventura, Honolulu and Sydney; 15, bk. S. C. Allen, Honolulu; 16, U. S. S. Sheridan, Manila and Honolulu; 17, bk. W. B. Flint, Honolulu; 19, stmr. Nippon Maru, Hongkong, Yokohama and Honolulu; 23, bktn. Irmgard, Honolulu; stmr. Mariposa, Honolulu; 25, bk. Roderick Dhu, Hilo; 28, schr. Metha Nelson, Kahului via Honolulu; March 2, brig Consuelo, Mahukona; 3, bktn. S. G. Wilder, Honolulu.

VESSELS UP AND LOADING.—For Honolulu—Alden Besse, Andrew Welch, Kalulani, Albert, Archer, Mary E. Foster. For Hilo—Amy Turner, Santiago.

Our latest sugar telegram, at hand this afternoon from New York, is as follows: "Cost and freight sales Cuba centrifugals, 650 tons, equivalent in long price to 4.13c; beets, unchanged; granulated, unchanged." This figure consequently establishes basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on this date 4.13c; San Francisco, 3.75c.

We remain, yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.



AN AMERICAN TEA FARM.

The cultivation of the tea plant has been going on in our seaboard states south of Maryland for quite half a century. In the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida tea has been successfully grown. California has also produced the plant profitably. To make the production of the tea plant profitable an abundance of cheap labor is required at certain seasons. The work at the busy season is particularly adapted to women and children. The illustration shows an American tea farm in the hands of the pickers. The United States department of agriculture has shown by experiments that the culture of tea is profitable, both for family use and also on a commercial scale. It can be produced for 15 cents a pound, and 400 pounds per acre is an average yield in this country. The average selling price is about 30 cents for such tea.

S. G. Wilder Arrives.

The United States tug Eleu towed the American barkentine S. G. Wilder into the harbor yesterday morning. The Wilder came from San Francisco with a general cargo. Captain Jackson is her commander.

There came very near being a serious accident in the harbor when the Wilder towed in. When the tug Eleu let go of the barkentine the vessel was under considerable headway, making for the dock. The little schooner Waialua, in charge of a Japanese crew, started to haul across the barkentine's bows. The result was that the Wilder ran into the Waialua. If both of the barkentine's anchors had not been let go she would have cut the little schooner in two. As it was, no damage was done, although the Waialua's Oriental crew were almost frightened out of their wits.

The Wilder brought, besides her general cargo, a deckload of mules and railroad ties. She came down from the Coast in sixteen days.

A. V. Gear and Theodore Lansing, two of the defendants in the ejectment suit of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company vs. Annie Barton et al., have filed a general denial to the complaint of plaintiffs.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., *the clogged, irritated, or inflamed* condition of the PORES

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this *one night treatment* is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura The Set — **Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



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New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles

$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

AUCTION

when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR——::

$10 Wheels!

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD

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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

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.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. AVERBAN Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED.—
LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Ætna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 19.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 16 days from San Francisco.

Am. sp. John C. Potter, Meyer, 26 days from Tacoma.

Schr. Fannie Adele, Dudoit, from Kauai.

I.-I. stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Am. sp. Henry Villard, Quick, entered port from anchorage outside.

Tuesday, March 19.

Am. sp. Arthur Sewall, Godfrey, 25 days from Yokohama.

Wednesday, March 20.

Am. schr. Eric, Roos, 42 days from Caleta Buena.

Thursday, March 21.

T. K. K. America Maru, Going, from San Francisco, March 15.

Am. bk. Himalaya, Dearborn, 55 days from Newcastle with coal.

I.-I. stmr. Mikahala, Greene, from Kauai.

W. stmr. Helene, Lane, from Hawaii.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, March 19.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului and way ports.

Am. bk. Star of Bengal, Henderson, for the Sound in ballast.

W. stmr. Maui, Sachs, for Maui ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai.

Wednesday, March 20.

Aus. training ship Donau, Haus, for Nagasaki.

Am. schr. John A. Campbell, Smith, for the Sound in ballast.

Am. schr. Rosamond, Ward, for San Francisco, with sugar.

Thursday, March 21.

Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco with sugar.

Am. sp. C. F. Sargent, Melville, for the Sound in ballast.

Memorial for Capt. Ward.

In memory of the late William Ward, who lost his life in the wreck of the steamer Rio de Janeiro, of which he was the captain, services were held on March 10 at the Trinity Episcopal Church, in San Francisco. While being simple and brief, not occupying more than ten minutes time, the ceremonies were impressive. Several musical selections were rendered by the church choir, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Clampett, read passages from the Bible, including the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians.

The services were attended by about fifty persons, and among those present in mourning for the dead captain were his brother, John Ward, and Miss Lena Jackson, Captain Ward's intended bride. The altar was decorated with lilies.

Old Australia Overdue.

Lack of any means of communication with Tahiti other than by steamer from Auckland or San Francisco renders it difficult to obtain any news of the steamer Australia after she sails from the Coast until the return of the vessel. According to the schedule made out when the Australia left San Francisco early in February, the steamer was due on the return trip on the 10th, but she had not been reported when the America Maru left San Francisco. On the last trip from Tahiti, made in ten and a half days, the Australia was stopped several times on account of disabled boilers, and after slight repairs was sent out again on the long voyage of 3,700 miles to Tahiti. The steamer carried a supply of boiler tubes, and the delay of the vessel may have been occasioned by repairs made while in the port at Tahiti.

[redacted] Hawaiian at Coronel.

The steamer Hawaiian, on the way from New York to San Francisco with freight, is reported to have sailed from Coronel, Chile, on March 10th, forty days out from New York. The Hawaiian is a sister ship of the Californian, which was launched last year at the Union Iron Works, and of the American and Oregonian, built on the Atlantic Coast. All are of 6,000 tons gross register. Captain Banfield commands the Hawaiian.

Battleship Wisconsin Sails.

The battleship Wisconsin, under command of Captain Reiter, and fully manned, sailed from San Francisco on the 12th, on her first regular cruise, with Magdalena bay as her destination. On the deep and broad waters of that land-locked harbor the big guns of the new battleship will be given their first trial since being put in position, and officers and crew alike are looking forward with pleasure to the test of the heavy ordnance.

The Overdue Vessels

The overdue vessels upon which reinsurance is quoted include the British ship Ardnamurchan, out eighty-seven days from Fraser river for Liverpool, 60 per cent; the H. Hackfeld, out 269 days from Philadelphia for Nagasaki, 20 per cent; the Khorasan, out 219 days from Tampa for Yokohama, 45 per cent; the Elizabeth Nicholson, out 104 days from Westminster for Shanghai, 40 per cent.

Will Take Soundings.

Captain Pond will take soundings of a portion of the harbor today or tomorrow. It is thought that there is some shoal water a little makai of the new Naval slip and that the water is but twenty-four feet in depth. This would be likely to interfere with the coming into the slip of transports and navy vessels.

Transport Logan En Route.

Word was recently received at San Francisco that the transport Logan left Nagasaki on March 9th, instead of the 7th, as erroneously reported. On board are General Young, 26 officers, and 769 men of the Thirty-third Infantry Regiment; 21 officers and 785 men of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, and the bodies of 250 deceased soldiers.

Brigantine W. G. Irwin Sold.

The brigantine W. G. Irwin has been sold by the Kimball Steamship Company to the Tacoma and Roche Harbor Lime Company, and will be employed in carrying lime to San Francisco. The Irwin sailed from San Francisco on the 9th for Roche Harbor.

MARRIED.

RHODES-McCARTHY—In this city, March 18, 1901, at the Cathedral, Mr. C. C. Rhodes to Miss Clara McCarthy.

DIED.

MYHRE—In Honolulu, March 19, 1901 at the Queen's Hospital, Mrs Bertha Myhre, age 55, a native of Norway.

COLBURN—March 19th, at his residence at Palama, Marcus Rexford Kaheleuiland Colburn, aged 42 years 7 months.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Li Hung Chang is said to be critically ill.

Porto Ricans protest against increased taxation.

Oil wells are spouting in Santa Clara valley, Cal.

There is an epidemic of smallpox near Butte, Mont.

C. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, has resigned.

President Diaz of Mexico is not as ill as was reported.

There is a wild rush for crown claims in the Klondike.

Mansfield, the actor, has been sued by a super for assault.

New Zealand may join the Commonwealth of Australia.

Serious rioting was still continuing in Spain at last reports.

The California Assembly have passed the China Basin lease.

The Macedonian rifle clubs have been prohibited from drilling.

Archbishop Ireland believes the Constitution should follow the flag.

Cleveland's 2-cent fare ordinance has been declared unconstitutional.

Another Texas negro was burned at the stake last week for assault.

Lord Salisbury expresses optimistic views of the British trade situation.

The American trade with Manchuria is said to be lively and growing one.

It is said that Japan may take a hand in the Great Britain-Russia difficulty.

It is said that it is not unlikely that Japan will declare war against Russia.

General MacArthur reports flagrant violations of the rules of war by Filipinos.

William O'Brien, the Irish leader, is to leave Parliament on account of ill-health.

The British Government is said to be offering much better terms to the Boers.

The ship Eulomene nearly foundered on her recent trip from Japan to Victoria.

Count Cassini has denied any scheme on the part of Russia to annex Manchuria.

Six counterfeiters were captured at Clifton, A. T., near the New Mexico border.

Colonel Olcott is addressing meetings in San Francisco on Theosophical subjects.

The House of Commons stood behind Balfour after he suspended Irish Nationalists.

Ex-Congressman Howard, who wrote "If Christ Came to Congress," has gone bankrupt.

The schooner Solano was launched at Benicia, and will go to Alaska on her initial trip.

On March 12 improvement in the Cuban conditions were reported from Washington.

Henry M. Schuster, a student at Berkeley, broke his neck while pole-vaulting, and may die.

Eight persons were killed and over twenty injured by an explosion in a Chicago laundry.

A London paper recently attacked the Monroe doctrine in commenting on the canal question.

The outfit of a gambling house was recently smashed in a New York court by order of the judge.

Bread riots in Madrid have been the occasion of many deaths and much apprehension recently.

Whole villages in Macedonia are reported as being wiped out in the horrible massacres by the Turks.

Filipino bandits recently attacked a pay column near Manila and were driven off only after a hard fight.

Ireland is said to be obviously weary of Britain's rule, and mass-meetings are being held for agitation.

King Edward has been allowed two millions of dollars, and the Queen Consort's allowance is $250,000.

The British influence is no longer dominant in the Yang-tse valley, as other nationalities have won place.

It is said that a faculty crisis is imminent at Berkeley and that many changes will follow the coming election.

In a recent engagement near Algiers, the Morroco tribesmen were defeated with heavy loss by the French.

Dreyfus has perfected his plans for his biography. It is to deal strongly with the five years of his imprisonment.

As a token of good-will, Emperor William is arranging to give Alsace-Lorraine a representative in the Bunsdesrath.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell is to take the place of Rear Admiral Schley at the South Atlantic Station.

A fire started a panic among the guests of the Merchants' Hotel at Washington, which cost one life and many injuries.

The Pacific Mail Company has announced cuts on rates between the Coast and Panama and all intermediate points.

A famine in postage stamps is threatened. Additional forces of stamp-makers have been put to work in Washington.

The Baker-Howard feud in Kentucky is now no more. Peace has been declared and the feudists will shoot no more.

The Nebraska Senate defeated the bill appropriating money for decorations of honor for Bryan and the Nebraska regiments.

Three hundred rebels recently surrendered to Captain Gulick of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry in Southern Luzon.

The California citrus fruit is badly demoralized this year, the oranges selling in New York for less than freight charges.

Carnegie has announced his final retirement and has donated a fund of five millions to disabled and superannuated employes.

The British Navy is being increased largely in the numbers of officers and men, as well as in the number of vessels being built.

President McKinley's private train, in which he will come to California, will be the finest ever turned out of the Pullman shops.

Mark Twain, as a witness in the case of Rudyard Kipling vs. R. F. Fenno and Company, created much amusement in a New York court.

Mayor Davis of Pullman, Wash., is being boycotted by the business men because of his enforcement of the early closing movement.

It is anticipated that General Tung Fu Hsiang and Prince Tuan will fight against arrest. They have gathered an army at Ning Hsu.

While hunting for geese in a boat on the Sacramento river, State Senator Charles Shortridge narrowly escaped death by drowning.

Henry Clay Evans, Pension Commissioner, may leave the department. His successor is said to be Major Warner, United States Army.

A contest is on at Washington as to whether the head of the Naval Observatory should be an officer of the line or a professional scientist.

Forty-a hundred Chinese officials are on the Ministers' list for punishment before peace measures will be recognized from Li Hung Chang.

It is officially announced that the commission appointed to investigate the Isthmian canal matter will give a full report not later than June 1.

Augustus Thomas' new play, "On the Quiet," being played by Willie Collier, was founded on the romance of one of the Gould daughters with an actor.

The new Bishop of London wooed and won a famous beauty of English birth, who broke the engagement, after which he went to work among the poor.

Recognition and adequate rewards are to be bestowed upon officers and men who distinguished themselves in China and elsewhere, by Secretary Long.

Conger has started for America.

Sagasta promises many reforms.

Plague is spreading at Cape Town.

Lieut. Com. Chenery, U.S.A., is dead.

More plague is reported at Cape Town.

The Kaiser's health is much improved.

Count Tolstoi is reported in bad health.

San Jose is to have a Carnegie library.

Sharkey is anxious to fight Jeffries again.

Germany may establish arsenals in China.

India is having horrible struggles with famine.

An epidemic of smallpox is raging in Kansas.

Miss Sanderson has been singing at Budapest.

Madrid people are rioting against the Octroi tax.

Rumors of a monarchical plot come from Brazil.

Zanardelli, Italy's new Premier, promises reforms.

England is rushing troops to the aid of Kitchener.

Schwab, chief of the Steel Trust, gets $1,000,000 salary.

The Iowa University has lost two important buildings by fire.

Bulgaria is much alarmed by the Turkish concentration of forces.

The 50 per cent export duty has been removed from Cuban tobacco.

Late reports have it that an early surrender of the Boers is expected.

Chinese regulars were routed by German troops on a punitive mission.

President McKinley will leave Washington for California early in May.

Captain Thomas Perry will succeed P. H. Cooper in command of the Iowa.

Twelve men in irons were brought to New York as a result of a mutiny.

Peter Maher and Tom Sharkey are matched for a contest at New York.

Sarah Bernhardt recently assisted in capturing an alligator at New Orleans.

The joint Abyssinian and British armies have moved against the Mad Mullah.

Owing to incurable disease, Prince Albert Zolme-Braunfels has committed suicide.

Nicholas Wabbel of New York hanged himself to avoid having his leg amputated.

The California University appropriation has been approved by Governor Gage.

An attempt to take De Wet on March 9 failed, the Boer leader eluding his pursuers.

It is rumored that Ambassador Tower at St. Petersburg is to be transferred to Paris.

William Scriber, a New York defaulting bank clerk, has been traced to Los Angeles.

Seventy-two pilgrims perished in the Black Sea by the foundering of a pilgrim steamer.

The United States is said to have warned Denmark against selling the Danish Antilles.

Another victim of hazing recently lost his eyesight and was compelled to leave West Point.

New York is threatened with a water famine, the supply being short of the city's needs.

A law has been passed by the Utah Legislature, practically permitting polygamy again.

Near San Andreas, Cal., a deputy sheriff was shot dead by robbers whom he had run down.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, fashionable New York rector, severely scored society gambling.

It is said that anti-foreigner pamphlets are being circualated to incite the Boxers in China.

A Pennsylvania man has sued a woman for $50 damages in the alienation of a cat's affections.

Senator M'Laurin's name has been stricken from the Democratic caucus of the New York Legislature at his own request. He says he is no longer a Democrat.

The British Government protests against the ill-treatment of Jamaican laborers in Ecuador.

Applications for enlistment in the increased Army are much less than they were two years ago.

Count Tolstoi has been excommunicated from the Greek church because of alleged corrupt influence.

The coal operators of Pennsylvania have continued the 10 per cent advance in wages for one year.

One thousand dollars' reward is offered by the steamship company for the location of the Rio wreck.

The Boer General, Celleries, was killed in the recent attempt upon Litchenburg, held by Lord Kitchener.

Good progress is reported from Washington in the organization of the five new infantry regiments.

The supplemental extradition treaty with Great Britain has been affirmed by the United States Senate.

C. F. Sprague, ex-Congressman and millionaire, has retired voluntarily to a New York insane asylum.

The relations between the United States and Denmark are not menacing, as rumored, but very amicable.

Secretary Squiers of the United States Legation at Peking has been exonerated from the charge of looting.

There has been a disagreement between Alice Neilson and her managers, and she is not to appear at present.

The American military postmaster has made arrangements with Japan to expedite mail to troops in China.

The contract for the building of the new battleship Nebraska has been signed by Moran Brothers of Seattle.

Russia, to prevent trouble in the Balkans, favors the reduction of the armies of Servia, Bulgaria and Greece.

Ex-Senator Carter of Montana has been appointed United States Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition.

Arrangements are being made at Washington to extend the French reciprocity treaty, now about to expire.

A new species of X-rays, said to be of great value in wireless telegraphy, is being investigated at the Berlin Institute.

Andrew Carnegie has signified his intention of bestowing a $50,000 library building upon the City of San Jose, Cal.

A terrific storm in the Mississippi Valley and on Lake Michigan, has caused some loss of life and much of property.

William A. Rublee of Milwaukee has been appointed Consul General at Hongkong to succeed the late Rounseville Wildman.

Andrew Carnegie is to build a $500,000 "spite wall" between his Fifth avenue residence and some unwelcome rear neighbors.

Owing to the comment of the German press, Earl Roberts has returned to the Kaiser his insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle.

Chauncey F. Glover, a wealthy resident of Long Island, has been convicted of forging a will purporting to be that of his father.

The taxation measure providing for the needs of the Japanese army has been agreed upon in the House of Peers and the bill will pass.

A sensational suit charging $100,000 fraud, has been filed in San Francisco by an English syndicate against prominent Bohemian Club men.

Ernest J. Wolter, a merchant of Schuyler, Neb., has been jailed on a charge of attempting to blackmail Senator Dave Kearns of Utah.

Girls and boys of Newcastle, Ind., High School had a scrimmage on top of a building over hoisting of colors, and the police had to be summoned.

Red or "blood rain" is falling in Sicily, and in various parts of Italy. It is due to soluble dust from the African deserts, which prevails in the atmosphere.

The recent Delaware Legislature closed with a day of wild disorder, blows, drawn and threats of violence being exchanged, onlookers being the disturbers.

Gloomy outlook is reported in British trade circles.

Arkansas reports sixteen deaths from the late storm.

Peru has recently been violently shaken by earthquakes.

Japanese coal miners are being imported from Denver.

Several battalions of cavalry will soon leave for Manila.

The complications in Macedonia indicate trouble ahead.

San Diego will buy a water system from the Spreckels.

A building trades council is to be organized at San Jose.

The extra session of the Senate adjourned on March 9.

Natural gas has been struck in the State of Washington.

There has been a Mohammedan riot in the city of Bombay.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, writer of popular boys' books, is dying.

Rufus Cummins Garland, a composer of sacred music, is dead.

The Duchess of Marlborough has snubbed the Prince of Monaco.

Emperor William was not seriously wounded by his assailant.

New discoveries have been made among the tombs of Egypt's Kings.

Sybil Sanderson says she has neither suicide nor marriage in view.

Cleveland says his party must become wholly Democratic to regain power.

Anti-Jesuit riots have been causing consternation in Portugal's capital.

The Sacramento Legislature has had a fight over the sheep-grazing question.

Last year's wine output in France was the greatest in a quarter of a century.

Lieutenant General Miles, with his staff, has gone to Cuba to inspect ports.

The House of Commons will consider an increase of King Edward's Civil List.

Paris Gibson of Great Falls, Montana, has been elected to the United States Senate.

Booker Washington entertains optimistic sentiments for the future of the negro race.

The British textile manufacturers may unite to oppose the demands for shorter hours of labor.

China may submit to the alienation of Manchuria by the Russians. Japan may forcibly object.

The California Legislature is to appropriate money to erect a statue to the late Senator White.

Young Prince Luitpold of Bavaria was congratulated by the Kaiser on his eighteenth birthday.

A Los Angeles hired man involved the mother-in-law of his employer in an automobile wreck.

Earl, the California fruit shipper, has purchased an interest in the Los Angeles Evening Express.

The shipping men of the State of Washington are planning to break the insurance monopoly.

It is said that a number of Japanese are in British Columbia with fraudulent naturalization papers.

The United States has warned the Peking Government that secret concessions will not be recognized.

William E. Fuller of Iowa has been nominated to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Mrs. McKinley is in very poor health, having suffered a nervous strain through inauguration week.

President McKinley and Secretary Gage say the imposition of the countervailing duty was necessary.

The Stanford University has recently received a package of Egyptian curios for addition to its museum.

According to the recent computation at Washington, California stands first on the list in the production of sugar.

Charles E. Sprague, multimillionaire and ex-Congressman from Massachusetts, is now an inmate of McLean Insane Hospital at Waverley. His Congressional term has just ended.

Garsman Ten Eyck is to face charges preferred against him by the North American Athletic Order, mainly for refusing to go to Paris without his partner.

As the outcome of the railroad magnates' conference, it is said that new roads will be built in Mexico and other improvements receive immediate attention.

The superintendent of a Dubuque railroad has issued an order against drinking by any of its employes and specifying that debts must be paid without exception.

Parliament has declined to make inquiry regarding the retirement of Major General Colville, who was sent back from Africa for alleged incompetency by Lord Roberts.

Seventy-five sailors on the cruiser Albany, off the Washington State coast, mutinied on account of lack of money and liberty. They were put in irons and subdued.

Franklin S. Walker, clerk of the London and San Francisco Bank, who embezzled a large sum of money, was released at Seattle after being held for a few days.

Fifteen hundred natives engaged in a riot at San Juan, Porto Rico, over a trivial incident, attacking an American school superintendent, who was rescued by troops.

The Germans in China recently won a brilliant victory, turning a large body of Chinese out of a strong pass, suffering no loss, and causing great consternation among the Chinese, who sustained a heavy loss.

The Philippine Commission has established a government in Tayabus, and Colonel Gardener of the Thirtieth Volunteers has been appointed Governor. All the natives of the island joined the Federal party.

The cashier of the Michigan bank which was suspended on account of a disastrous run of depositors, has gone insane from the effect of false accusations. His accounts have been found to be correct.

The California State prisons are not to be investigated by the Legislature, as before decided, friends of the administration having passed resolutions to the contrary.

Antone Vital, the murderer, recently went mad and attacked a guard at San Quentin, who was terribly bitten and otherwise injured. The convict has been committed to an insane asylum.

BRITAIN AND CANAL TREATY

NEW YORK, March 11.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Lord Pauncefote, the British Embassador, appeared at the State Department today and handed Secretary of State Hay a memorandum embracing instructions from Lord Lansdowne, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The memorandum explains Great Britain's reasons for not accepting the Senate's amendments to the treaty and expresses regret that the negotiations should have been brought to such a conclusion. There is nothing in the British answer to suggest that a reopening of negotiations for a new treaty would be welcomed by Great Britain; in fact, the answer indicates that the Salisbury Cabinet regards the question of arranging a convention to take the place of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty as ended. There is no doubt from the tone of the British answer that any attempt to reopen negotiations must be initiated by the United States.

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Samples of everything except the French Laces and Grenadines, sent free to any address.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

COUNT BONI TO FIGHT DUEL

He Slaps the Face of a Parisian Editor and Gets Challenged.

PARIS, March 14.—Count Boni de Castellane assailed M. Fernand de Rodays, editor of the Figaro, today for insinuating that he (M. de Castellane) had betrayed the Deroulede plot on the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure, February 23, 1899. A duel is expected.

Count de Castellane interpreted a paragraph in the Figaro as alluding to him. He was accompanied by his father, the Marquis de Castellane, and a newspaper friend, M. Morel. They proceeded to the residence of M. de Rodays, in the Rue de la Chausse d'Antin, situated in the center of Paris. The count asked to see M. de Rodays, and was ushered into the writer's study. M. de Rodays received the party in his dressing room. Count de Castellane said:

"You published in the Figaro this morning an abominable paragraph against me."

M. de Rodays replied that he did not understand what the count meant, to which the latter retorted hotly:

"Will you retract or not?"

COUNT BONI AS A SLAPPER.

To this M. de Rodays replied by explaining that the paragraph was courteously couched and that no mention was made of the name of Count de Castellane. Then, without further ado, Count de Castellane boxed M. de Rodays' ears severely and repeatedly.

M. de Rodays, who was seated, recoiled, and M. de Castellane followed him up and slapped his face severely.

The Marquis de Castellane and M. Morel then interposed and protected M. de Rodays from further violence. The De Castellane party then withdrew.

M. de Rodays later in the day said he had decided to send seconds to Count Boni de Castellane.

The affair is the sensation of Paris. Since the speech of M. Deroulede at San Sebastian last month, in which he intimated that the Royalists of Paris had notified the police of his attempted coup d'etat, after his refusal to allow the Duke of Orleans to appear in the ranks of the agitators, very great interest has been aroused respecting the identity of the Royalist emissary who approached M. Deroulede and M. Marcel-Hebert on that occasion, the names suggested including Jules Guerin, the hero of Fort Chabrol, while the Royalists denied that the emissary acted in behalf of them.

ARRANGE FOR A DUEL.

The duel arranged to take place possibly today or tomorrow near Lausanne, Switzerland, between M. Deroulede and M. Buffet, the agent of the Duke of Orleans, is a direct outcome of the discussion on the subject of the coup d'etat which failed.

The paragraph in the Figaro, which was the immediate cause of the assault upon M. de Rodays, was as follows:

"People have been asking who is the person M. Deroulede wished to designate. It appears that he is a member of Parliament, and it is affirmed that he is the young deputy whose name is best known, and who, on the eve of starting for America with his young wife last week, very loyally delayed his departure in order to reply, if necessary, to the polemics which may develop."

The Claudine for Kahului.

Wilder's steamer Claudine, Captain Parker, sailed for Kahului and way ports yesterday evening about 5 o'clock. Dr. Raymond and two nurses were among those who took passage on the steamer. They have been called to Makawao by the serious illness of Dr. McKibbin. The following is a list of the Claudine's passengers: J. M. Dowsett, wife and child; Dr. Whitney and wife, R. F. Carr, Edward C. Brown, Miss Edwards and assistant nurse, W. H. Feary, J. Sexton, James W. K. Keola and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinney, C. H. Snyder, Dr. Raymond, Tang Yang, Miss M. Kaeo, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Rev. J. G. Kina, Thomas Wilson, Lew Wai, Goo Lip, Joseph Law, Ah Fong, Wane Kung, Rev. J. K. Iosepa, wife and three children.

Rio Wreck in Court.

The story of the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro will be told in court. On March 12th, in San Francisco, the first suit growing out of the disaster, was filed in the United States District Court. The plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah Guyon, who is the widow of Henry Guyon, one of the victims, has brought two actions, one to recover $25,000 damages, and the other for the cost of transportation and the personal effects lost in the wreck.

The plaintiff makes sweeping charges of neglect. The officers of the vessel are arraigned for not making proper soundings when coming into the harbor, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is held responsible for not providing a crew of intelligent men who understood the English language, and a sufficient number of licensed officers.

BY AUTHORITY.

MR. WM. KAHALEOLE has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Fence Commissioners for the District of Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, vice A. Ku, deceased.

J. A. M'CANDLESS,
Supt. of Public Works.

Public Works Dept., Honolulu, March 19, 1901. 2265—Mch 22, 26, 29

FOR SALE.

ONE NEW AUSTIN, No. 3 JAW, ROCK CRUSHER. Capacity, ten to fourteen tons per hour.

Apply,

THEO. H. DAVIES CO., LTD.

2264

UNION MILL CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at its office in Kohala, on Thursday, April 4th, at 10 a. m.

JAMES RENTON,
President.

Kohala, March 15, 1901. 2264-3t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by D. Himeni, for and on account of the hui (or company) of Pelekunu, to H. M. Alexander, of Haiku, Maui, dated April 21, 1884, recorded Liber 83, page 472, assigned to J. B. Castle, October 4, 1898, recorded in Liber 187, page 90; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, March 15, 1901.

JAMES B. CASTLE,
Assignee Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of: All of the undivided one-half of the ahupuaa of Pelekunu, on the Island of Molokai, being the same premises set forth in Royal Patent 7262, on kuleana 5575, to Kapuaipoopoo, containing an area of 5345 acres.

2262-4tF—March 15, 22, 29; April 5.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukalau Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukalau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

Bark FOOHNG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston,
—OR—
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office.
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by he office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered or any other information which can be utilised for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS
Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.